

1878.

QUEENSLAND.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1877.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

A Preliminary Statement of the Vital Statistics having been already published, I have now the honour of submitting to you the full particulars of the Registration of marriages, births, and deaths, as tabulated by the Deputy Registrar-General, to which I here append my Report with shorter tables, presenting the particulars in a condensed form for ordinary use; this being the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Vital Statistics of the Colony.

In England, for some hundred of years, the names of the great mass of people who have been born, who have been married, and who have died, have been written in the parish registers, but the record was from many reasons imperfect until a complete national system was provided by the Legislature, which, since the year 1837, has been in successful operation.

It would be difficult to reckon up the advantages which have resulted from the careful system of registration which has thus been carried into effect in England during the last thirty or forty years. The author of what is spoken of as "the best work on Hygiene that has appeared in any country" * thus writes; "the attention now paid to public health is in a large degree owing to the careful collection of the statistics of births and deaths, and of the causes of death, which have been collected in England during the last thirty-eight years. It may truly be said indeed that not only all Europe but gradually the entire world has been influenced by the work of the Registrar-General of England. We are now able to determine the limits of mortality and its causes with some precision, and are being led up to the consideration of the causes which bring about too high a death-rate."

It is gratifying to observe that the highest testimony has been given to the effectual manner in which the complete design of the system of registration initiated in England has been carried into effect in the Australian Colonies,† and perhaps, in connection with the careful system of registration we have generally in operation in Australia, we possess some facilities for the purpose which do not exist in older and more densely populated countries.

* Dr. E. A. Parks, F.R.S.

† See letter to Registrar-General by William Farr, Esquire, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., page 11, paragraph 2, with foot note.

The registration of marriages, births, and deaths is not, as many suppose, a mere question of statistics, but is one affecting the rights of property and the legitimacy of children, and in which the health and life of great numbers of the community may be concerned. The wisdom and necessity of the compulsory obligations in connection with registration as established by legislative enactment should therefore be universally acknowledged.

In every place where a thorough system of the collection of Vital Statistics is in operation the public must be largely indebted to members of the medical profession for enabling the Registrar to keep a record, especially of the causes of death. The recorded opinions of medical men, through many years in England and many other countries, have proved inestimably valuable, and have led to the most beneficial results, especially in connection with sanitary science. In Queensland we have been no less indebted than the people of other countries to this valuable aid, and during the last year there has been special proof in connection with the work of the General Registry Office, of the readiness of medical men cheerfully to co-operate in perfecting our system of registration.

In the last report it was stated that in future, returns would be made by the District Registrars for all the principal towns separately from the surrounding country, enabling the Registrar-General to give the number of births, marriages, and deaths for the towns by themselves apart from the districts in which they are situated. This arrangement has been carried out, and some figures are given showing how the unhealthiness of some of our large towns swells the general death-rate of the colony, which would otherwise be very low, especially as considered in connection with our very high birth-rate in Queensland.

A report of the Vital Statistics of the metropolitan district of Brisbane has been published in the *Government Gazette* in the early part of each month during the year.

The Registry district of Brisbane includes the city and suburbs within a radius of about two miles from the centre. The tables in the Monthly Report are so arranged as to show the births and deaths, within and outside the city boundaries, the total death-rate, and the death-rate of children under five years; also the true infantile mortality, shown by the number of deaths of children under twelve months, as compared to the number of births, both within and outside the municipality in the Brisbane district.

The following table is a summary of the Monthly Reports of the Vital Statistics of the Brisbane Registry district, including the city and suburbs. It shows first, the number of deaths monthly within and outside the municipal boundary in the Registry District of Brisbane, the percentage of deaths to population in the municipal and suburban portions separately, and in the whole of the district together, and the annual death-rate to which the monthly rate is equal; then the death-rate per thousand in the municipal and suburban portions of the district in comparison with the death-rate in the whole of the colony. The table shows secondly, the true infantile mortality, or the percentage of deaths of children under one year to the total births in the metropolitan district, within and outside the municipal boundary separately, and for the whole district collectively, and the annual death-rate to which this monthly rate is equal; also the death-rate per thousand of children under one year to children born in the metropolitan district in comparison with the rate per thousand of such deaths to births in the whole of Queensland; also the infantile mortality for ten years from 1868 to 1877.

The average death-rate in the whole district of Brisbane was 26·4 per thousand, as against 17·29 per thousand in the whole of Queensland.

The figures show the death-rate within the municipality as well as in the suburban portion of the district, but the population outside the municipal boundary is, perhaps, too small to afford any very reliable basis of calculation.

It will be seen in the table that the months which proved most unhealthy were December, with deaths equal to an annual death-rate of 33 per thousand, October and April, 31 per thousand. The remaining months were as follows:—March 30, January, November, and May 27, June 26, August 24, February and July 21. September, which appears to have been the most healthy month in the year, as seen by the comparison of deaths registered, shows a death-rate equal to 19 per thousand.

A.

SUMMARY of Monthly Reports of Vital Statistics of Brisbane and Suburbs of the Death-rate in each month of the year 1877. The Annual Death-rate to which the rate each month is equal ; the Death-rate in the Metropolitan District as compared to the Annual Death-rate of the Colony ; also the true Infantile Mortality or Deaths of Children under one year, as compared to the Births, in the Registry District of Brisbane, and in the whole of Queensland ; and the Infantile Mortality for Ten Years, viz., from 1868 to 1877.

Estimated Population—Bris- bane Registry District— Municipal and Suburban.			Month.	Portion of Registry District.	Percentage of Total Deaths to Population in the Brisbane Registry District during each Month of 1877.					Death-rate per 1,000 in the Brisbane District and the whole Colony in the year 1877.				Infantile Morality, or proportion of Deaths of Children under 1 year to Total Births.										Infantile Mortality for Ten Years.									
					Percentage in each Portion of District each Month.		Per centage in the whole District each Month.	Annual Death-rate to which the Monthly Rate is equal.		Brisbane District.		In the whole Colony.	Percentage of Deaths of Children under 1 year to total Births in Brisbane Registry District, 1877.			Annual Death-rate to which the Monthly rate is equal.			Death-rate per 1,000 of Children under 1 year to Children born during 1877.														
																			In the Brisbane District.														
					Municipal.	Suburban.		Registry District.	Municipal.	Suburban.	Municipal.		Suburban.	In the whole District.	Municipal.	Suburban.	In the whole District.	Municipal.	Suburban.	In the whole District.	Municipal.	Suburban.	In the whole District.	Municipal.	Suburban.	In the whole District.	In the whole Colony.	Year.	Rate per Cent.				
Mean Population of 1876—21,562	6,499	28,061	January	Municipal	0·21	...	...	2·52	...	...	...	...	23·76	...	...	285·12	...	...	1868	12·38										
				Suburban	...	0·27	...	...	3·24	...	...	...	...	18·18	...	...	218·16	...			...								
				Total...	...	...	0·23	...	2·76	...	...	...	...	...	22·76	...	...	273·12		...	...										
			February	Municipal	0·13	...	...	1·56	...	...	...	...	14·81	...	...	177·72	...	...		1869	11·35									
				Suburban	...	0·34	...	...	4·08	...	...	...	...	33·33	...	...	399·96	...				...						
				Total...	...	...	0·18	...	2·16	...	...	...	...	...	18·63	...	...	223·56			...	...									
			March	Municipal	0·22	...	...	2·64	...	...	...	...	26·03	...	...	312·36	...	...			1870	10·72								
				Suburban	...	0·35	...	...	4·20	...	...	...	...	31·58	...	...	378·96	...					...				
				Total...	...	...	0·25	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	27·17	...	...	326·04				...	...								
			April	Municipal	0·23	...	...	2·76	...	...	...	...	23·01	...	...	276·12	...	...				1871	9·91							
				Suburban	...	0·38	...	...	4·56	...	...	...	...	34·62	...	...	415·44	...						...		
				Total...	...	...	0·26	...	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	25·18	...	...	302·16					...	...							
			May	Municipal	0·19	...	...	2·28	...	...	...	...	15·00	...	...	180·00	...	...					1872	10·98						
				Suburban	...	0·33	...	...	3·96	...	...	...	...	10·34	...	...	124·08	...							...
				Total...	...	...	0·23	...	2·76	...	...	...	...	...	13·95	...	...	167·40						...	...						
			June	Municipal	0·21	...	...	2·52	...	...	...	...	11·32	...	...	135·84	...	...						1873	12·25					
				Suburban	...	0·25	...	...	3·00	...	23·19	37·08	26·40	17·29	...	4·17	...	50·04								...	206·83	226·15	210·83	147·58	
				Total...	...	...	0·22	...	2·64	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	...	...	120·00							...	...	...	...	
			July	Municipal	0·17	...	...	2·04	...	...	...	...	13·13	...	...	157·56	...	...							1874	12·15				
				Suburban	...	0·23	...	...	2·76	...	...	...	...	4·76	...	...	57·12	...									...
				Total...	...	...	0·18	...	2·16	...	...	...	...	...	11·66	...	...	139·92								...	...	...	...
			August	Municipal	0·16	...	...	1·92	...	...	...	...	19·05	...	...	228·60	...	...								1875	15·28			
				Suburban	...	0·31	...	...	3·72	...	...	...	...	31·58	...	...	378·96	...										...
				Total...	...	...	0·20	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	21·36	...	...	256·32									...	...	...	...
			September	Municipal	0·14	...	...	1·68	...	...	...	...	21·33	...	...	255·96	...	...									1876	14·40		
				Suburban	...	0·23	...	...	2·76	...	...	...	...	9·37	...	...	112·44	...											...
				Total...	0·16	...	1·92	17·76	213·12											
			October	Municipal	0·23	...	...	2·76	...	...	...	...	28·53	...	...	342·36	...	...										1877	14·75	
				Suburban	...	0·35	...	...	4·20	...	...	...	...	37·50	...	...	450·00	...												...
				Total...	0·26	...	3·12	26·19	314·28											
			November	Municipal	0·20	...	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	32·84	...	...	394·08	...	...											1877	14·75
				Suburban	...	0·32	3·84	42·11	505·32		
				Total...	0·23	...	2·76	34·88	418·56											
			December	Municipal	0·25	3·00	30·49	365·88												1877	14·75		
				Suburban	...	0·38	4·56	25·93	311·16	
				Total...	0·28	...	3·36	29·36	352·32												
			Average		0·22			2·68						21·57															258·90		

REGISTRATION.

There have been 13,496 names entered on the Queensland Registers during the past year. This includes the names of 2,954 men and women together on the marriage registers, of 7,169 persons on the birth registers, and 3,373 on the death registers of the colony. There was an increase of 338 registrations for the year on those of 1876.

Compared to the number of persons living, the marriages, births, and deaths have been, persons married 1 to 66 persons living, births 1 to 27, and deaths 1 to 57 persons living in Queensland.

This is more exactly expressed as follows :—

	Per thousand of Persons living.				
Marriage-rate, persons	15·14
Births	36·74
Deaths	17·29

The above total registrations for the year swell the gross number now contained in our Registers to 136,586. These are contained in alphabetically arranged Indices for the accommodation of the public in making searches into the Registers. These Indices are now printed for greater convenience, and to supply copies to the Country District Registrars.

It is very desirable that every Registry Office in Queensland should be furnished with a copy of the printed Indices in full from the commencement of our existence as a separate colony, so that anyone on application might be at once supplied by the Registrars with certified copies of entries, and the means of making searches in the Registers for marriages, births, and deaths, without the delay of writing to the principal office in Brisbane. This can now be done from the period of the beginning of the year 1874, since the Indices have been printed, and the completion of the work is a question merely of the cost of the printing. This would no doubt be considerable, but the advantage derivable would, it is thought, fully justify the outlay. The possibility of the loss of the manuscript copy of the Indices by fire or otherwise, also renders it desirable that the Indices should be printed, so that all danger in this respect might be obviated.

There are 52 District Registrars whose duties are determined by the Acts 19 Victoria, No. 34 and 28 Victoria, No. 15. These officers are paid two shillings and sixpence for each registration made in the registers of their respective districts; they are allowed to charge twenty shillings for each marriage they may celebrate, and small fees for searches in the registers and for certified copies of entries.*

The amounts for fees received by the District Registrars throughout the colony during the year, for registration of marriages, births, and deaths, have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balonne ...	13	17	6	Brought forward ...	546	2	6
Blackall ...	6	7	6	Kennedy South ...	0	5	0
Bowen ...	12	15	0	Leichhardt ...	18	17	6
(Brisbane given below.)				Logan ...	31	12	6
Bundaberg ...	18	10	0	Mackay ...	32	12	6
Burke ...	2	2	6	Maranoa ...	22	10	0
Burnett ...	20	5	0	Marathon ...	6	17	6
Caboolture ...	20	17	6	Maryborough ...	97	2	6
Cardwell ...	3	5	0	(Oxley given below.)			
Charleville ...	3	7	6	Palmer ...	11	10	0
Clermont ...	24	12	6	Peak Downs ...	5	5	0
Cook ...	29	2	6	Rockhampton ...	107	5	0
Cunnamulla ...	0	17	6	Somerset ...	1	10	0
Dalby ...	26	12	6	Springsure ...	9	2	6
Darling Downs North ...	21	15	0	Stanley ...	5	0	0
" East ...	32	5	0	Stanthorpe ...	19	10	0
" West ...	6	5	0	St. Lawrence ...	6	0	0
" Central ...	18	5	0	Tambo ...	3	17	6
Drayton and Toowoomba ...	95	5	0	Taroom ...	3	10	0
(East Moreton given below.)				Tiaro ...	8	7	6
Etheridge ...	1	15	0	Townsville ...	27	2	6
Fassifern ...	13	5	0	Warrego ...	1	7	6
Gilberton ...				Warwick ...	35	0	0
Gladstone ...	10	5	0	West Moreton ...	55	5	0
Gympie ...	51	17	6	Westwood ...	9	15	0
Ipswich ...	71	7	6	Wide Bay ...	7	15	0
Kennedy North ...	41	5	0				
Carried forward ...	546	2	6	TOTAL ...	1,073	2	6

* The fees for searches and certified copies of entries as well as for late registrations paid into the General Registry Office in Brisbane are not retained by the Registrar-General, but are included in the daily income of the Department and paid into the bank to the credit of the Government.

The fees for late registration are paid by the Registrars into the office of the Registrar-General, and accounted for in the usual way. During the year the fees collected in the General Registry Office and paid into the credit of the Treasury have been as follows:—

Certified copies of entries, births, deaths, and marriages, 248 at 2s. ...	...	...	£24	16	0
Searches, births and deaths, 60 at 5s. ...	...	...	15	0	0
„ marriages, 51 at 2s. ...	...	...	5	2	0
Fines for late Registration of births under 31st Vic. No. 7, 386 at 2s. 6d.* ...	...	...	48	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£93	3	0
Collected for postage			0	8	4
			<hr/>		
Total collections ...			£93	11	4
			<hr/>		

TABULATION.

The tables attached to this Report, prepared under the direction of the Deputy Registrar-General, Mr. Blakeney, contain all necessary information fully and clearly detailed.

The entire operation of our system of registration is shown in the Synoptical Table on folding sheet prefixed to the ordinary tables and following this Report. It is completed from the year 1858. This synopsis is divided into six parts, namely, gross population of each year, with its numerical and centesimal increase, and the proportions of the sexes; mean population of each year, with the increase in both forms; births, their proportion to mean population of each year, with their increase shown in the same way; deaths to mean population, with their annual numerical and the centesimal increase; mortality of children, showing number of deaths under one year, below two years, two and under five years, and the total number of deaths under five years; also numerical increase or decrease in deaths of children below five years, the centesimal proportion of deaths of children under five years to the total deaths of each year, and the same as to the mean population of each year; also the centesimal proportion of deaths of children under one year to the total births, showing the true infantile mortality; and lastly marriages, their increase or decrease, numerical and centesimal, and their proportion to the population of each year separately.

A full detail of marriages, births, and deaths for the year 1877 is contained in tables I. to XXI. in Appendix A to this Report. The tables are as follows:—

Table I.—Estimated population on the 31st December, 1876 and 1877; number of marriages, births, and deaths for 1877; estimated mean population for 1877.

Table II.—Number of births registered in each quarter of the year in each registry district in the year 1877.

Table III.—Number of marriages registered in each of the several districts, distinguishing those registered under the Registration and Justices Marrying Act, and such as were celebrated according to the rites of the separate religious denominations in Queensland for 1877.

* In any new Registration Act that may be passed it would no doubt be considered desirable to modify the scale, making the charge 2s. 6d. each for searches for marriages, births, and deaths; and 3s. 6d. for certified copies of entries. The charges in England are one shilling for searches, and two shillings for certified copies of entries.

Table IV.—Nationalities of husbands and wives registered as married in 1877.

Table V.—Ages of husbands and wives registered as married in 1877.

Table VI.—Number of deaths registered in each quarter of the year in each Registry District for 1877.

Table VII.—Number of deaths of children under two years and under five years in 1877.

Table VIII.—Nationalities of persons whose deaths are registered in the year, males and females, in each Registry District for 1877.

Table IX.—Occupations of all persons registered as having died during the year 1877.

Table X.—The order of fatality in the diseases, or circumstances occasioning death for the year 1877.

Table XI.—Males, causes of deaths at different periods of life registered during the year 1877.

Table XII.—Females, causes of deaths at different periods of life registered during the year 1877.

Table XIII.—Males and females together, causes of deaths at different periods of life registered during the year 1877.

Table XIV.—Causes of deaths occurring in each separate month of the year 1877.

Table XV.—Causes of deaths of males in the several Registry Districts.

Table XVI.—Causes of deaths of females in the Registry Districts.

Table XVII.—Causes of deaths of males and females together in the several Registry Districts.

Table XVIII.—Causes of deaths of males within the Registry District of Brisbane.

Table XIX.—Causes of deaths of females in the Brisbane Registry District.

Table XX.—Causes of deaths of males and females in the Brisbane Registry District.

Table XXI.—Causes of deaths of males and females within the District of Brisbane, number registered each month.

A Return of the Registry Districts with the names of the District Registrars holding office during the year will be found in Appendix B.

The Report of the Meteorological Observer, addressed to the Honourable the Postmaster-General in Appendix D, though not prepared under the direction of this department, is ordinarily appended to this Report, in accordance with the practice which has been always followed in Queensland, and as recommended in the Report of the conference of the Statists of the several Australian Colonies held a few years since in Tasmania, that a Meteorological Observer's Report should be published in connection with the Vital Statistics of each colony. The Meteorological Report as usually published contains much useful information, and it is to be regretted that it cannot this year be obtained in time to publish with this Report on the Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

It will be borne in mind that there was some doubt as to the numbers returned from the Palmer District at the taking of the Census of 1876, in consequence of the rush to the Hodgkinson gold-field. The enumerator, Mr. Warden Sellheim, thought, notwithstanding the difficulty thus experienced, that his return came near to the actual numbers resident in that locality; but, as stated in the Census Report, this was considered very doubtful, especially because it made the population of the whole colony to be some nine thousand less than it appeared by adding the increase by excess of births over deaths and immigration over emigration to the estimated population of 1875; and the only way otherwise to account for the loss was by supposing that the interchange with New South Wales overland had been largely against us since the previous census enumeration. In the meantime, it was necessary to accept the Return from the Palmer for the general census of 1876.

Circumstances have tended to confirm the impression that the population of the Palmer was very much under-estimated in the Census of 1876, from the impossibility of getting the true numbers because of the rush, and that there probably were some nine thousand more in that locality at the time than were returned. In estimating the population for the purposes of "*The Electoral Districts Bill of 1878*," after the proper proportion of the ascertained increase of the population of the whole colony had been added to the census numbers of the Palmer District, it was found by an estimate of the actual population made about the same time in the district of the Palmer itself, that the number put down, as estimated on the census basis, fell short by nine thousand persons; and it will probably be found at the next enumeration that the population is some nine or ten thousand more than the estimate brought up to that period. It is hoped that when the next census is taken, the advanced condition of settlement in the district of the northern gold-fields will enable the enumerators to collect the numbers in the usual way, and that we shall get an accurate return of the large number of persons who will no doubt be then resident in that important district. In the meantime, it is necessary to return our estimate of population from year to year on the basis of the last census return. Thus, the number of persons estimated as living in Queensland on the 31st December of the year under review, 1877, was 203,084. This number consisted of 124,924 males and 78,160 females. The estimated population of the previous year was 187,100.

The total increase of population during the year is 15,984, of which 11,041 are males and 4,943 females. This increase arises from excess of births over deaths, and of arrivals over departures by sea. There is no means whatever of ascertaining what the interchange between neighbouring colonies may be from year to year over the border, but there is good reason still to think that this has hitherto been nearly equal both ways. It is important to observe how the interchange between this and the other Australian Colonies is maintained, the more so because an impression exists that our immigration is sustained greatly for the benefit of our neighbours, a large proportion of our imported immigrants very soon streaming off towards the other colonies. The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures by sea between Queensland and the other Australian Colonies for the year under consideration:—

B.

ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES by SEA, in QUEENSLAND, to and from the other AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, in EACH QUARTER of the YEAR 1877.

QUARTER.	WHENCE.	ARRIVALS.																												
		Brisbane.		Maryborough.		Gladstone.		Rockhampton.		St. Law- rence.		Mackay.		Bowen.		Townsville.		Cardwell.		Cairns.		Port Douglas.		Cooktown.		Somerset.		TOTAL ARRIVALS.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	New South Wales ...	899	305	21	6	98	41	4	5	13	...	37	8	...	1	40	11	28	2	78	4	1,218	383	1,601
	Victoria ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	8
	South Australia ...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
	Tasmania ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total, 1st Quarter	903	309	26	6	98	41	4	5	13	...	37	8	4	1	40	11	30	2	78	4	1,233	387	1,620
2	New South Wales ...	1,172	400	18	4	1	1	74	17	12	9	50	15	...	1	46	6	74	8	98	2	1,545	463	2,008
	Victoria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	South Australia ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
	Tasmania ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total, 2nd Quarter	1,176	401	18	4	1	1	75	17	12	9	50	15	...	1	46	6	75	8	98	2	1,551	464	2,015
3	New South Wales ...	1,066	390	116	39	1	...	1	...	12	4	66	22	20	8	43	9	56	3	1,381	475	1,856
	Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	South Australia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	8
	Tasmania ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
	Total, 3rd Quarter	1,072	392	124	41	1	...	1	...	12	4	66	22	20	8	45	9	56	3	1,397	479	1,876
4	New South Wales ...	736	297	120	53	1	...	1	...	20	5	75	15	10	6	...	2	60	8	12	1	1,034	388	1,422
	Victoria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	South Australia ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	6
	Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	New Zealand ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total, 4th Quarter		739	298	121	53	1	...	1	...	20	5	75	15	10	6	...	2	64	8	12	1	1,042	389	1,431
Total for Year ...		3,890	1,400	44	10	1	1	418	152	2	...	5	6	57	18	228	60	4	2	116	31	...	2	214	27	244	10	5,223	1,719	6,942

B.—continued.

ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES by SEA, in QUEENSLAND, to and from the other AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, in EACH QUARTER of the YEAR 1877—*continued.*

QUARTER.	WHITHER.	DEPARTURES.																												
		Brisbane.		Maryborough.		Gladstone.		Rockhampton.		St. Lawrence.		Mackay.		Bowen.		Townsville.		Cardwell.		Cairns.		Port Douglas.		Cooktown.		Somerset.		TOTAL DEPARTURES.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	New South Wales ...	686	248	75	37	...	...	111	28	...	...	3	3	4	2	49	18	...	...	7	2	...	...	37	7	55	3	1,027	348	1,375
	Victoria ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
	South Australia ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Total, 1st Quarter	690	250	76	38	...	...	111	28	...	...	3	3	4	2	49	18	...	...	8	2	...	...	37	7	55	3	1,033	351	1,384
2	New South Wales ...	918	319	51	36	...	1	92	34	...	...	...	1	9	3	52	15	...	1	2	...	...	...	60	2	44	4	1,228	416	1,644
	Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, 2nd Quarter	918	319	51	36	...	1	92	34	...	...	...	1	9	3	52	15	1	1	2	...	...	...	71	2	44	4	1,240	416	1,656
3	New South Wales ...	762	242	37	28	...	...	118	41	...	...	1	...	3	2	65	18	...	...	7	...	...	...	64	1	31	1	1,088	333	1,421
	South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	39	...	39
	New Zealand ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Total, 3rd Quarter	763	243	37	28	...	...	118	41	...	...	1	...	3	2	65	18	...	...	7	...	...	...	103	1	31	1	1,128	334	1,462
4	New South Wales ...	843	366	26	15	...	...	126	40	...	...	2	...	13	5	47	25	...	...	16	5	1	...	38	8	14	...	1,126	464	1,590
	Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total, 4th Quarter	843	366	26	15	...	...	127	40	...	...	2	...	13	5	48	25	...	...	16	5	1	...	38	8	14	...	1,128	464	1,592
	Total for Year ...	3,214	1,178	190	117	...	1	448	143	...	...	6	4	29	12	214	76	1	1	33	7	1	...	249	18	144	8	4,529	1,565	6,094

It will be seen that the balance of interchange between this and the other Australian Colonies in the year has been considerably in favour of Queensland, the arrivals having been 6,942, and the departures 6,094. In the last quarter of the year ending December, the balance was 161 against us; in the first quarter ending March it was 236 in our favour; and in the six months embracing the winter and autumn seasons, the arrivals outnumbered the departures by 773.

The gross increase of population for the year is in the proportion of 8·54 per cent.; the increase in the previous year was at the rate of 8·58; and for the two former years respectively, 10·87 and 11·47 per cent.

The following table exhibits the increase in each quarter of the year, by excess of births over deaths, and by immigration over emigration by sea, including places beyond the Australian Colonies:—

C.

SHOWING INCREASE to POPULATION in 1877 by EXCESS of BIRTHS over DEATHS, and IMMIGRATION over EMIGRATION, by SEA, including places beyond the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, in each Quarter of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Natural Increase.	Total Increase by Immigration over Emigration.
FIRST QUARTER.					
Estimated Population on the 1st January	113,883	73,217	187,100		
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	342	537	879	879	
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter	3,661	663	4,324	...	4,324
POPULATION ON THE 31ST MARCH	117,886	74,417	192,303		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER	4,003	1,200	5,203		
SECOND QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st April	117,886	74,417	192,303		
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	441	579	1,020	1,020	
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter	4,597	435	5,032	...	5,032
POPULATION ON THE 30TH JUNE	122,924	75,431	198,355		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER	5,038	1,014	6,052		
THIRD QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st July	122,924	75,431	198,355		
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	471	676	1,147	1,147	
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter	882	950	1,832	...	1,832
POPULATION ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER	124,277	77,057	201,334		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER	1,353	1,626	2,979		
FOURTH QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st October	124,277	77,057	201,334		
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	292	458	750	750	
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter	355	645	1,000	...	1,000
POPULATION ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1877	124,924	78,160	203,084		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER	647	1,103	1,750		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR	11,041	4,943	15,984	3,796	12,188

The table shows the proportion of natural increase, and of immigration increase, males and females; and in dealing with increase it is seen that the proportion of males is less than of females: that is, the increase of males in proportion to the number of males living in December 1876, is less than the increase of females to the number of females living at the same period, the births and deaths of the sexes being nearly equal, while the number of males in the whole population is much larger than that of females.

The natural increase is seen to have been 3,796, which is a little larger increase from this source than occurred in the previous year, the excess from births over deaths in the year 1876 having been 3,436. The proportion of deaths to the whole population has been smaller than in 1876; the ratio per cent. of natural increase over the whole population for the year under review was 2·03 as against 1·89 in the previous year.

The increase arising from excess of arrivals over departures by sea, or what is called immigration increase, has been a little larger numerically than in the previous year, the number having been 12,188 in the period under review as against 12,136 in 1876. The centesimal increase from excess of immigration over emigration for 1877 has been 6·51 per cent. over the whole population to the end of the former year, which is a little smaller than the rate per cent. of the increase from this source as shown in the same way in the previous year, which was 6·69. In the year 1875 it was 9·28.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

The males and females in the total increase for the year were 11,041 of the former and 4,943 of the latter.

The increase of males was in the proportion 9·69 per cent. to the number of males living, as against 9·89 in 1876, and of 5·90 per cent. to the whole population as estimated to December 1876, that of the former year to the whole population having been 6·07.

The females increased in the ratio of 6·75 per cent. to the number of females living at the end of the previous year, as against 6·50 in 1876 to the number living at the end of 1875, and of 2·64 per cent. to the total population as estimated to December, 1876, as against 2·51 in the former year.

TOTAL INCREASE, 1877.			Ratio per cent. of Increase over number of Males and Females living, as estimated to December 31st, 1876.	Ratio per cent. of Increase over the whole Population, as estimated to December 31st, 1876.
Males...	...	11,041	9·69	5·90
Females	...	4,943	6·75	2·64
		<u>15,984</u>	...	<u>8·54</u>
TOTAL INCREASE, 1876.			Ratio per cent. of Increase over number of Males and Females living, as estimated to December 31st, 1875.	Ratio per cent. of Increase over the whole Population as estimated to December 31st, 1875.
Males...	...	11,011	9·89	6·07
Females	...	4,561	6·50	2·51
		<u>15,572</u>	...	<u>8·58</u>

It will be seen that the percentage of increase of females is still very small, and thus the great disproportion between the sexes is maintained.

In the total increase of 11,041 males there are 1,546 from excess of births over deaths, 9,495 from immigration over emigration by sea.

The ratio of natural increase of males in the year was 1·36 per cent. over males living as estimated at the end of 1876, as against 1·16 per cent. in the former year, and of 0·83 per cent. over the whole population, as against 0·71 in 1876.

The proportion of increase of males from immigration during the year on the number of males living in December of the former year has been 8·33 as against 8·74 in 1876, and of 5·07 per cent. on the whole population as against 5·36 in 1876.

In the whole increase of 4,943 females, 2,250 are from excess of births over deaths, and 2,693 from the balance of immigration.

The ratio of the natural increase of females during the year over the number of females living to December, 1876, has been 3·07 per cent. as against 3·06 in 1876, and of 1·20 per cent. on the whole population as against 1·18 in 1876.

The proportion of the immigration increase of females during the year, as compared to the number of females living in December 1876, has been 3·68 per cent. as against 3·45 in 1876, and 1·44 per cent. over the whole population as against 1·33 in the former year.

The proportion of increase of population from excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration for the year, will be at once seen as follows:—

NATURAL AND IMMIGRATION INCREASE FOR THE YEAR 1877.

		Natural Increase, or excess of Births over Deaths in 1877.	Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over Males and Females living, as estimated to December 31st, 1876.	Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over whole Population, as estimated to December 31st, 1876.
Males ...	...	1,546	1·36	0·83
Females	...	2,250	3·07	1·20
		<u>3,796</u>		<u>2·03</u>
		Immigration Increase or excess of Immi- grants over Emigrants in 1877.	Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over Males and Females living, as estimated to December 31st, 1876.	Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over whole Population, as estimated to December 31st, 1876.
Males ...	...	9,495	8·33	5·07
Females	...	2,693	3·68	1·44
		<u>12,188</u>		<u>6·51</u>
Total Increase	...	<u>15,984</u>		<u>8·54</u>

For ready comparison of the ratios of increase in the year under review with those of the former year the following figures will be useful :—

NATURAL AND IMMIGRATION INCREASE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

		Natural Increase, or excess of Births over Deaths in 1876.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1876 over Males and Females living, as estimated to December 31st, 1875.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1876 over whole Population, as estimated to December 31st, 1875.
Males ...	...	1,291	...	1·16	...	0·71
Females	...	2,145	...	3·06	...	1·18
		———— 3,436				———— 1·89
		Immigration Increase, or excess of Immi- grants over Emigrants in 1876.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1876 over Males and Females living, as estimated to December 31st, 1875.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1876 over whole Population, as estimated to December 31st, 1875.
Males ...	...	9,720	...	8·74	...	5·36
Females	...	2,416	...	3·45	...	1·33
		———— 12,136				———— 6·69
		———— 15,572				———— 8·58

The much smaller ratio in the natural increase of males to females will be observed, arising from the much larger number of males in the population on the one hand, and on the other from the fact that the births of males and females are nearly equal, the deaths of the two sexes being also about proportionate.

The large proportion of males over females in our immigration perpetuates the disproportion of the sexes.

The following figures taken from the Synoptical Table in Appendix A will show that the great disproportion of the sexes increases rather than diminishes with the advancement of the colony.

D.

SHOWING the PROPORTION of FEMALES to 100 MALES.—RETURN for FIFTEEN YEARS, 1863 to 1877.

Year.								Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males, in Estimated Popu- lation to December, 1877.
1863 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,579	24,061	64·03
1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,516	28,520	62·66
1865 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,316	34,488	64·69
1866 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,307	38,894	67·87
1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,836	40,013	66·87
1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,843	41,584	63·12
1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,571	43,326	65·09
1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,629	45,938	66·29
1871 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,622	50,524	67·70
1872 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,618	53,935	67·74
1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,154	59,536	68·31
1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,860	65,657	67·09
1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,272	70,016	62·92
1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,883	73,217	64·29
1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,924	78,160	62·57

The Chinese and Polynesian emigration, which is composed almost exclusively of males, chiefly accounts for the disproportion of the sexes in our population ; but with this as the inevitable effect of a large influx of this description, it is to be regretted that our European immigration rather helps to aggravate than to diminish the evil.

The following table shows the increase from Chinese, Polynesian, and European emigration, with the proportion of males and females in the latter :—

E.

SHOWING INCREASE to POPULATION from excess of IMMIGRATION over EMIGRATION for the Years 1876 and 1877.

Year.	EUROPEANS.			Chinese, nearly all Males.	Polynesians, nearly all Males.	Total Increase for Year.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.			
1876	4,495	2,355	6,850	...	...	6,850
	...	...	...	4,314	...	4,314
	...	...	...	...	972	972
	...	...	...	...	...	12,136
1877	4,032	2,650	6,682	...	...	6,682
	...	...	...	4,566	...	4,566
	...	...	...	...	940	940
	...	...	...	...	...	12,188

It will be seen that there is a little improvement in the year 1877 over the former year, but that the increase of males over females in the European immigration is still as six to four, while the Chinese and Polynesian immigration is, of course, composed almost entirely of males.

The mean population for 1877, which is half of the sum of the number as estimated at the beginning and end of the year, has been shown to be 195,092. This will be taken as the basis of the calculations in the subsequent portions of this Report, unless otherwise shown.

MARRIAGES.

There were 2,954 persons married during the year, an increase on the previous year of 166 persons, or 83 marriages. This increase is almost in the exact proportion to the increase of the population.

The number of marriages in the last two years have been unusually few, the average number during a series of years having been very high as compared to that of other colonies, and in proportion to population.*

Marriage Rate.—The ratio of persons married in the year has been 15·14 per thousand of the mean population. The rate in 1876 was also 15·14.

The rule of measuring the general material prosperity of a community by the proportion of marriages to the population is not so strictly applicable in the Australian Colonies as to the condition of things in older countries, especially because of the constant influx of persons of marriageable ages, from immigration, and the smaller proportion of persons in advanced life in these new and rapidly increasing communities.

This should produce a higher marriage-rate in Australia than is shown in England and Wales, entirely irrespective of the condition of trade, the rate of wages, or other indications of prosperity.

For a series of years the marriage-rate in Queensland has been very high, but in estimating this it would be well not to include the early years of our registration before our existence as a separate colony, because the community was then so small as to render the proportions valueless in the way of comparison. The last ten years will supply a fair basis of comparison, and the average during that period shows that the marriage-rate in Queensland has been considerably above that of the other Australian Colonies, higher than that of New Zealand, and much over the rate in England and Wales.

* "The marriage-rate of Victoria is lower than that of any of the countries of which particulars are given in the following table except Ireland. The marriage-rate of Queensland is, however, higher than that in any of these countries; the marriage-rate of New Zealand is higher than that in most, and the marriage-rate in New South Wales is equal to that in several of them."—*Victorian Year Book for 1876-7*, by Henry Heylyn Hayter.

Our large immigration from the old country, chiefly consisting of persons in the early years of adult life, and the small proportion of persons in advanced life in the community are no doubt creditable to a considerable extent with the fair show we are enabled thus to present in this interesting aspect of our existence ; but, on the other hand, the large proportion of persons who are living in the far off pastoral and gold finding districts, engaged in the pioneering work of the early stages of settlement, where for a period there can be few marriages, tends greatly to lower the general marriage-rate.

While it is satisfactory to have maintained a high marriage-rate for a lengthened period, and this may fairly be taken as an evidence of our prosperous condition, the lower rate of the last two years may perhaps be regarded to some extent as a faithful reflex of the slight check to our general prosperity which has recently been experienced, although it is no doubt chiefly attributable to the increase of our Chinese and Polynesian immigration.

The marriage-rate must be considered everywhere, and especially in comparatively young communities, in connection with the proportion of the sexes, and taking this into account in Queensland, the rates of the last two years may still be considered high. This will be better understood by a comparison of the following figures, taken from the Victorian Year Book, showing marriage-rates in the Australian Colonies, together with the figures which are added showing the marriage-rates and number of females to every 100 males in England and Wales and the principal Australian Colonies during a period of ten years.

				Persons to 1,000 of Mean Population, 11 years, 1865 to 1875 inclusive.	
				Marriages.	
Victoria	...	...	...	6.58	13.16
New South Wales	...	...	...	7.90	15.80
Queensland	...	...	...	9.13	18.26
South Australia	...	...	...	7.69	15.38
Western Australia, mean of 4 years				6.52	13.04
Tasmania	...	...	...	6.33	12.66
New Zealand	...	...	...	8.57	17.14
				Proportion of Females to each 100 Males of the Mean Population.	
England and Wales, 1866-1875	...	...	...	16.78	105.37
Victoria 1868-1877	...	...	...	11.18	82.25
New South Wales	„	„	...	15.48	81.00
South Australia	„	„	...	15.32	93.83
Queensland	„	„	...	16.58	65.53

The marriage-rate in several European countries are given in the Victorian Year Book as follows :—

		Marriages.	Persons to 1,000 of Population.	
England and Wales, 1854 to 1873...		8.37	...	16.74
Scotland 1864 to 1873...		7.16	...	14.32
Ireland* 1865 to 1875...		5.12	...	10.24
Denmark 1854 to 1873...		7.90	...	15.80
Sweden „ „ ...		7.07	...	14.14
Austria „ „ ...		8.67	...	17.34
Prussia „ „ ...		8.61	...	17.22
The Netherlands „ „ ...		7.99	...	15.98
France „ „ ...		7.99	...	15.98
Spain 1861 to 1870...		7.55	...	15.10
Italy 1863 to 1873...		7.70	..	15.40

* The registrations in Ireland are admitted by the Registrar-General to be defective.

The proportion of females to males, and the number and proportion of marriages in England and Wales, in Queensland, in Victoria, in New South Wales, and South Australia, are seen very plainly in the following table :—

F.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing POPULATION to the end of the Year, NUMBER of MALES and FEMALES ; ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, NUMBER of MALES and FEMALES ; PROPORTION of FEMALES to 100 MALES ; NUMBER of MARRIAGES ; PERSONS MARRIED per 1,000 of MEAN POPULATION in ENGLAND and WALES, VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and QUEENSLAND ; RETURN for TEN YEARS.

Year.	Country.	ESTIMATED POPULATION AT END OF THE YEAR.			ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males of the Mean Population.	Number of Marriages Registered during the Year.	NUMBER TO EVERY 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Marriages.	Persons Married.
1868	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	105.35	176,962	8.05	16.10
	Victoria ...	384,859	299,457	684,316	378,549	293,553	672,102	77.55	4,692	6.98	13.96
	New South Wales ...	260,414	206,351	466,765	254,463	202,729	457,192	79.67	3,736	8.17	16.34
	South Australia... ..	91,347	84,951	176,298	90,669	83,910	174,579	92.54	1,286	7.37	14.74
	Queensland	65,843	41,584	107,427	62,839	40,799	103,638	64.93	833	8.32	16.64
1869	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	105.36	176,970	7.95	15.90
	Victoria ...	398,849	312,029	710,878	391,854	305,743	697,597	78.02	4,735	6.79	13.58
	New South Wales ...	271,005	214,351	485,356	265,709	210,351	476,060	79.17	3,799	7.98	15.96
	South Australia... ..	93,860	87,286	181,146	92,604	86,118	178,722	93.00	1,211	6.78	13.56
	Queensland	66,571	43,326	109,897	66,207	42,455	108,662	64.12	903	8.31	16.62
1870	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	105.37	181,655	8.05	16.10
	Victoria ...	397,956	326,769	724,725	398,402	319,399	717,801	80.17	4,732	6.59	13.18
	New South Wales ...	280,350	222,511	502,861	275,678	218,431	494,109	79.23	3,848	7.79	15.58
	South Australia... ..	94,928	88,869	183,797	94,394	88,078	182,472	93.31	1,260	6.91	13.82
	Queensland	69,629	45,938	115,567	68,100	44,632	112,732	65.54	879	7.79	15.58
1871	England and Wales* ...	...	...	22,712,266	11,093,123	11,689,689	22,782,812	105.38	190,112	8.35	16.70
	Victoria ...	412,009	340,436	752,445	405,382	334,140	739,522	82.42	4,693	6.35	12.70
	New South Wales ...	284,151	235,031	519,182	282,250	228,771	511,021	81.05	3,953	7.73	15.46
	South Australia... ..	96,915	90,936	187,851	95,922	89,902	185,824	93.72	1,250	6.73	13.46
	Queensland	74,622	50,524	125,146	72,125	48,231	120,356	66.87	970	8.06	16.12
1872	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,231,339	11,836,496	23,067,835	105.39	201,267	8.73	17.46
	Victoria ...	419,903	350,824	770,727	415,956	345,630	761,586	83.09	4,791	6.29	12.58
	New South Wales ...	295,680	243,510	539,190	289,916	239,270	529,186	82.53	3,925	7.42	14.84
	South Australia... ..	98,481	93,742	192,223	97,698	92,339	190,037	94.51	1,361	7.16	14.32
	Queensland	79,618	53,935	133,553	77,120	52,230	129,350	67.73	1,125	8.69	17.38
1873	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,371,273	11,985,141	23,356,414	105.40	205,615	8.80	17.60
	Victoria ...	430,042	360,450	790,492	424,972	355,637	780,609	83.68	4,974	6.37	12.74
	New South Wales ...	307,329	252,946	560,275	301,504	248,228	549,732	82.33	4,384	7.98	15.96
	South Australia... ..	101,540	96,535	198,075	100,010	95,139	195,149	95.13	1,562	8.00	16.00
	Queensland	87,154	59,536	146,690	83,386	56,736	140,122	68.04	1,354	9.66	19.32
1874	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,512,956	12,135,653	23,648,609	105.41	202,010	8.54	17.08
	Victoria ...	439,159	369,278	808,437	434,600	364,864	799,464	83.95	4,925	6.16	12.32
	New South Wales ...	321,447	262,831	584,278	314,388	257,889	572,277	82.03	4,343	7.59	15.18
	South Australia... ..	104,870	99,753	204,623	103,205	98,144	201,349	95.09	1,611	8.00	16.00
	Queensland	97,860	65,657	163,517	92,507	62,597	155,104	67.67	1,337	8.63	17.27
1875	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,656,400	12,288,059	23,944,459	105.42	201,212	8.40	16.80
	Victoria ...	447,148	376,124	823,272	443,154	372,701	815,855	84.10	4,985	6.11	12.22
	New South Wales ...	334,461	272,191	606,652	327,954	267,511	595,465	81.57	4,605	7.73	15.46
	South Australia... ..	107,944	102,498	210,442	106,407	101,126	207,533	95.04	1,663	8.01	16.02
	Queensland	111,272	70,016	181,288	104,566	67,836	172,402	64.87	1,487	8.63	17.25
1876	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,801,633	12,442,377	24,244,010	105.43	...	...	...
	Victoria ...	456,463	383,837	840,300	451,806	379,980	831,786	84.10	4,949	5.95	11.90
	New South Wales ...	347,869	281,907	629,776	341,165	277,049	618,214	81.21	4,630	7.49	14.98
	South Australia... ..	117,208	108,469	225,677	112,576	105,484	218,060	93.70	1,852	8.49	16.98
	Queensland	113,883	73,217	187,100	112,578	71,616	184,194	63.61	1,394	7.57	15.14
1877	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,948,677	12,598,632	24,547,309	105.44	...	...	...
	Victoria ...	467,741	393,046	860,787	462,102	388,442	850,544	84.06	5,103	5.99	11.98
	New South Wales ...	367,323	294,889	662,212	357,596	288,398	645,994	80.65	4,994	7.73	15.46
	South Australia... ..	123,392	113,472	236,864	120,300	110,970	231,270	92.24	2,002	8.66	17.32
	Queensland	124,924	78,160	203,084	119,403	75,689	195,092	63.39	1,477	7.57	15.14

* Census taken, 2nd April, 1871.

NOTE.—No data as to the population of England and Wales at the end of each Year, excepting Census Year: the figures given above have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England, who bases his calculations on the population as estimated to the 30th June. The mean population of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, has been arrived at by adding together the numbers at the beginning and end of the Year respectively, and dividing the sum.

Forms of Marriage.—Marriages have been celebrated according to the rites of fourteen different denominations in Queensland during the year; out of these

ten show an increase in the number of marriages, as will be seen in the following table :—

G.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing NUMBER of MARRIAGES by each DENOMINATION for the Years 1876 and 1877, and the NUMERICAL and CENTESIMAL INCREASE or DECREASE as to each.

Denomination.	Marriages in 1876.	Marriages in 1877.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in 1877.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in 1877.
Church of England	297	308	*11	*3·70
Church of Rome	336	341	*5	*1·49
Presbyterians and United Presbyterians	249	215	†34	†13·65
Wesleyan	109	123	*14	*12·84
Primitive Methodist	58	76	*18	*31·03
United Methodist Free Church	4	7	*3	*75·00
Congregational	70	81	*11	*15·71
Baptist	41	36	†5	†12·19
Particular Baptist	3	11	*8	*266·66
Lutheran	76	98	*22	*28·94
Burnett Protestant Church	11	5	†6	†54·55
Hebrew ... ..	...	2	*2	...
German Independent ... ..	...	...	...	...
Bible Christian	7	9	*2	*28·57
Registration and Justices Marrying Act	133	165	*32	*24·06
	1,394	1,477	*83	*5·95

The few denominations showing a decrease in the number of marriages, with the centesimal rate of decrease, are seen as follows :—

	Decrease.	Centesimal Decrease.
Presbyterian and United Presbyterian	34	13·65
Baptist	5	12·19
Burnett Protestant Church	6	54·55

There has been an increase of 32 in the number of marriages performed at the offices of the District Registrars under “ *The Registration and Marrying Justices Act* ” during the year under review, the marriages thus celebrated having been 165 in the past, as against 133 in the former year.

The Registrar-General of England remarks upon the decreasing rate of marriages according to the rites of the Established Church, but shows that this is chiefly accounted for by the increasing number of marriages by civil contract. The number of these in 1849 was in the ratio of four per cent. to the total number, but in 1873 this had increased to ten per cent.

In his report for 1875, the last received, the Registrar-General thus remarks :—“ Attempts are sometimes made to persuade persons who have been duly married “ in accordance with all the legal forms at the Register Office, that such marriages “ are *improper*, and that the parties should not live together as man and wife until “ a religious ceremony, according to the rites of the Established Church, has been “ gone through. I consider this to be most mischievous, tending, as it does, to “ disturb and unsettle the minds of hundreds of thousands of persons, who, availing “ themselves of the privilege granted by the Regulation of 1837, have been validly “ married in the Register Offices.

“ The civil form of marriage, by enabling persons to dispense with the “ intervention of ecclesiastical and religious authority, has also proved to be of great “ convenience in the case of ‘ mixed marriages.’ That is, where the parties to be “ married are of different religious creeds or professions. By resorting to a civil “ marriage a valid celebration is accomplished without violence to the feelings or “ susceptibilities of the parties and their friends in the matter of religion. To “ foreigners it is also an advantage to be able to contract marriage in this country in “ the civil form, especially in the case of the subjects of foreign states,* whose laws “ require that marriage, in order to be valid, must be contracted before a civil “ authority.

“ It will now scarcely be credited that, from 1754 to 1837, during 83 years, “ persons of all creeds, if they wished to marry, were compelled to go through the “ ceremony according to the rites of the Established Church. In the chapels “ of Roman Catholics and of other Christian denominations, since 1841, nearly

* “ The defect of the records of the most important events in the lives of the people are remedied in France, Belgium, “ and Italy by recording every marriage as a Civil act, without interfering at all with the solemnities of religious ceremonial.”
—*Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England.*

“ 1,400,000 persons have been married, out of whom more than 600,000 have been married during the last eleven years.”

The number of marriages celebrated in Queensland during the year, and in each quarter of the year, will be found in Table No. IV. of the Preliminary Statement published a short time ago. In four districts the number celebrated reached to upwards of one hundred, as follows :—

Brisbane	...	...	...	449
Rockhampton	...	...	...	110
Maryborough	...	...	...	108
Drayton and Toowoomba	...	...	...	103

In the Ipswich district there were 91 marriages, in Kennedy North 94, Warwick 47, Cook 45, &c.

The largest number of marriages took place in the third quarter of the year, when there were 391 registered, the second quarter showed 388, the fourth 372, and the first 326.

First Marriages, Re-marriages.—As it has been shown, there were 2,954 persons married in the year 1877 in Queensland. Of the men, 1,304 were bachelors, 171 were widowers, and 2 were divorced. The bachelors married to spinsters numbered 1,179, and to widows 125, making together 1,304, or 88·28 per cent. of the whole number of persons married. The widowers who married spinsters were 118, and those married to widows were 53, making together 171, or 11·58 per cent. of persons married. There were 2 divorced, married to spinsters.

Of the women, 1,299 were spinsters, and 178 were widows.. The spinsters wedded to bachelors numbered 1,179, those united to widowers were 118, and there were 2 married to divorced, making together 1,299, or 87·95 per cent. of the total number of persons married. Of the widows, 125 were married to bachelors and 53 to widowers, making together 178 persons, or 12·05 per cent. of the whole number married.

This detail will be more plainly seen as follows :—

MEN.						
Bachelors	...	...	...	1,304		
Widowers	...	...	...	171		
Divorced	...	...	...	2		
				1,477		
				Number.	Proportion per cent.	
Bachelors to	Spinsters	...	1,179	...	79·82	
"	Widows	...	125	...	8·46	
"	Divorced	...	None	...		
				1,304	88·28	
Widowers to	Spinsters	...	118	...	7·99	
"	Widows	...	53	...	3·59	
"	Divorced	...	None	...		
				171	11·58	
Divorced to	Spinsters	...	2	...	·14	
"	Widows	...	None	...		
"	Divorced	...	None	...		
				2	·14	
				1,477	100·00	
WOMEN.						
Spinsters	...	...	...	1,299		
Widows	...	...	...	178		
Divorced	...	...	...	None		
				1,477		
				Number.	Proportion per cent.	
Spinsters to	Bachelors	...	1,179	...	79·82	
"	Widowers	...	118	...	7·99	
"	Divorced	...	2	...	·14	
				1,299	87·95	
Widows to	Bachelors	...	125	...	8·46	
"	Widowers	...	53	...	3·59	
"	Divorced	...	None	...		
				178	12·05	
Divorced	...	...	None	...		
				1,477	100·00	

Ages at Marriage.—It appears that in England the Registrar-General finds it difficult to get his instructions carried out for obtaining the ages of both parties in marriages, a great number being returned merely with the words "full age," "minor," or "under age," against the names of persons married. During the twenty years from 1855 to 1874 the returns were imperfect to the extent of nearly twenty-five per cent., and even this was a great improvement on former years. In the year 1875 the defective returns amounted to 23·7 per cent. of the total marriages. It seems somewhat remarkable that the returns are most imperfect in London.

In Queensland we have comparatively little difficulty in procuring the ages of both parties to all marriages. This is a matter of considerable importance for ascertaining the mean age at marriages in the colony, the annual rate of marriages at different ages, and the probable duration of the joint lives of husbands and wives.

A table, showing the various ages of husbands and wives, will be found, No. V. in Appendix A to this Report. The table shows in the first column to the left the ages of husbands at the time of marriage, and the figures in the lines being read from left to right give the number of men married at any of the ages of the first column, and the total number of husbands married at each of the ages is carried out to the column on the right hand. The ages of wives is seen on the top line of the table, and the number of women married at each of these ages is seen in the column under each of the ages, the total number of wives married at any of the ages being seen at the foot of each column.

It will be seen that there is not an instance during the year in which the ages of both husband and wife are unspecified.

The table shows that the greatest age, as given, at which any marriage took place, was sixty-four years, the married person being a man. The greatest age, as given, among the wives was sixty years, and one only stands in this column; if any had reached beyond this period of life they had possibly forgotten the exact year in which they were born.

Two boys were married, it appears, at 18 years of age, and one child, a female of course, at thirteen years. Though life is precocious in Australia, it is surely a kind of crime for any clergyman or registrar to perform the marriage ceremony in such a case. There was another case of marriage of a girl of fourteen, and as many as ten cases of girls married at fifteen years. Thirteen lads were married at nineteen years of age.

The greatest number of marriages among the men was 108, at twenty-four years; the greatest number among females was 273, representing themselves as twenty-one years of age. After a certain period of life there may be a difficulty in answering the question of "how old art thou?" and before the attainment of the period when the law allows of marriage without the written concurrence of parents, guardians, or magistrates authorised to give consent, there is, doubtless, a fear that young women at the altar often imagine themselves even older than they really are; and this may account for so large a number who appear in the table aged twenty-one years, while the number at twenty and twenty-two are often comparatively few.

This table also shows the ages respectively of each person to every marriage, and presents some interesting particulars in the ages of husbands and the wives they married. Thus it will be seen that the girl aged 13 years was married to a man of 31, one of the girls of 15 was married to a husband of 34 years; six women giving their ages as 21 were married to husbands respectively of 48, 46, 43, 43, 41, and 40 years; and one man of 55 and another at 46 married girls of 18 years respectively; one woman of 58 was married to a man of 45, one at 56 to a man of 41 years, one at 52 to a man of 35 years.

Minors.—The smaller proportion of females to males in Queensland will doubtless account principally for the large proportion of females as compared to males contracting marriage under twenty-one years of age. The number of the former during the year was 472, while the comparatively small number of 44 males were married under age. The proportion of minors among the males was 2·97 per cent. to the whole number of men married, that of the females being 31·96 per cent. of the 1,447 who entered the marriage state. The proportion of marriages of minors in England and Wales has been increasing for some years past. For the year 1875, of every one hundred males married 8·31 were under age, and of every one hundred

females married 22·25 were under the age of twenty-one years. From 1841 to 1845 the proportion of marriages among minors in England and Wales were, of males 4·38 per cent., females 13·33.

Mean age at Marriage.—Including the re-married, the mean age at marriage in Queensland during the year under review was 28·92 for husbands and 23·32 for wives.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—The number of persons out of the 2,954 married who signed their names in the registers during the year was 2,630, leaving only 324 who signed by mark, or 115 males and 209 females, showing a mean of 10·97 to each one hundred persons who thus appeared unable to write their own names, or in the ratio of 7·78 males and 14·15 females.

This is shown in the following table :—

H.

SHOWING Number of PERSONS, MALES and FEMALES, who signed MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE by Mark, and the proportion per cent. to the TOTAL NUMBER MARRIED.

Number of Marriages celebrated in 1877.	Number of Persons who signed Marriage Certificate by Mark.		Proportion to each 100 Marriages.		Proportion to each 100 Persons Married.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1,477	115	209	7·78	14·15	10·97
	324				

It is to be lamented, in spite of the thorough system for the education of children now in successful operation in Queensland, that this test of elementary education should reveal so much of ignorance still existing in the community ; but this unsatisfactory condition is accounted for by the large proportion of the increase to our population every year derived from immigration, and from the fact that the great bulk of the persons introduced into the colony are from among the most uneducated classes of the British community. In England and Wales the proportions signing by mark to every 100 marriages for 1875 are given as 17·2 for men and 23·2 for women.

In remarking upon the great improvement which has been effected in the old country during the last thirty-five years, in the matter of elementary education for the masses, the Registrar-General observes, “ If instruction increases in future “ years at the same arithmetical rate as it has in the years 1841-75, all the men “ will be able to write in 38 years and the women in 31 years.” The proportions in the principal divisions of Great Britain are given as follows :—

					To every 100 Marriages the proportion who signed the marriage Registers with marks.		
					Men.	Women.	
England and Wales	...	...	...	1875	...	17·2	23·2
Scotland	...	...	...	1872	...	10·4	20·5
Ireland	...	...	...	1875	...	30·3	36·7

BIRTHS.

There were 7,169 persons whose births were registered during the year under consideration. This was an increase of 266 over the number of births registered in the former year. This is greater than the increase of 1876 over that of the previous year, but considerably below that of several years immediately preceding, which is seen as follows :—

		Births.			Increase.		
1872	...	5,265					
1873	...	5,720	...	455	...	1873 over 1872	
1874	...	6,383	...	663	...	1874 „ 1873	
1875	...	6,706	...	323	...	1875 „ 1874	
1876	...	6,903	...	197	...	1876 „ 1875	
1877	...	7,169	...	266	...	1877 „ 1876.	

The birth-rate in the year 1877 is very low, more so than in 1876, being only 36·74 on the mean population of the year, as against 37·48 in the former year.

The birth-rate has been lessening during the last four years. In the year under review it was only 36·74 per thousand of the mean population as against 37·48 in 1876, 38·94 in 1875, and 41·15 in 1874. This depression in the birth-rate is easily accounted for by the influx of Chinese and Polynesians, who very rarely have wives, and whose contribution to the births is infinitesimally small. The average birth-rate in Queensland is still large as compared to most other places, which will be seen by the birth-rates in several of the principal colonies, as given in the Victorian "Year Book for 1875-6" as the average for eleven years.

The following table shows the number of births of males and females within each of the Registry Districts of Queensland in the year 1876 and 1877, with numerical increase or decrease, and the number of females born to every one hundred males in each district of the colony in each of the two years:—

I.

BIRTHS, 1876—1877.

Registry District in 1877.	1876.			1877.			Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter Year.	Total Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Females Born to every 100 Males Born in 1876.	Females Born to every 100 Males Born in 1877.
	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.				
Balonne	24	32	56	44	32	76	*20	* 35·71	13·33	72·72
Blackall	5	7	12	8	11	19	* 7	* 58·33	140·00	137·50
Bowen	34	37	71	32	30	62	† 9	† 12·67	108·82	93·75
Brisbane	699	652	1,351	728	638	1,366	*15	* 1·11	93·28	87·64
Bundaberg	51	45	96	43	52	95	† 1	† 1·04	88·24	120·93
Burke	...	...	...	3	4	7	* 7	...	...	133·33
Burnett	70	72	142	47	51	98	†44	† 30·90	102·86	108·88
Caboolture	60	54	114	62	67	129	*15	* 13·15	90·00	108·06
Cardwell	7	2	9	8	9	17	* 8	* 88·88	28·57	112·50
Charleville	9	10	19	10	4	14	† 5	† 26·31	111·11	40·00
Clermont	62	71	133	61	57	118	†15	† 11·28	114·52	93·44
Cook	35	39	74	50	47	97	*23	* 31·08	111·43	94·00
Cunnamulla	1	1	2	1	5	6	* 4	*200·00	100·00	500·00
Dalby	64	69	133	57	57	114	†19	† 14·28	107·81	100·00
Darling Downs North	39	37	76	57	52	109	*33	* 43·42	94·87	91·23
Darling Downs East	87	93	180	121	90	211	*31	* 17·22	106·89	74·38
Darling Downs West	10	14	24	15	16	31	* 7	* 29·17	140·00	106·66
Darling Downs Central	42	33	75	56	49	105	*30	* 40·00	78·57	87·50
Drayton and Toowoomba	240	225	465	243	226	469	* 4	* 0·86	93·75	93·00
East Moreton	90	79	169	116	125	241	*72	* 42·60	87·77	107·76
Etheridge	3	6	9	3	2	5	† 4	† 44·44	200·00	66·66
Fassifern	31	24	55	36	40	76	*21	* 38·18	77·42	11·11
Gilberton	2	1	3	...	1	1	† 2	† 6·66	50·00	...
Gladstone	37	36	73	26	35	61	†12	† 16·44	97·29	134·62
Gympie	128	117	245	122	150	272	*27	* 11·02	91·41	122·95
Ipswich	223	202	425	167	168	335	†90	† 21·18	90·58	100·60
Kennedy North	101	80	181	106	100	206	*25	* 14·26	79·21	94·34
Kennedy South	1	4	5	1	1	2	† 3	† 60·00	400·00	100·00
Leichhardt	32	38	70	50	42	92	*22	* 31·43	118·75	84·00
Logan	83	83	166	93	91	184	*18	* 10·84	100·00	97·85
Mackay	74	68	142	63	72	135	† 7	† 4·93	91·89	114·29
Maranoa	47	49	96	64	44	108	*12	* 12·50	104·26	68·75
Marathon	6	7	13	8	4	12	† 1	† 7·69	116·66	50·00
Maryborough	238	206	444	207	202	409	†35	† 7·88	86·55	97·58
Oxley	136	144	280	166	169	335	*55	* 19·64	105·88	101·81
Palmer	3	5	8	17	13	30	*22	*275·00	166·66	76·47
Peak Downs	7	9	16	16	9	25	* 9	* 56·25	128·57	56·25
Rockhampton	225	195	420	258	219	477	*57	* 13·57	86·04	84·88
Somerset	5	...	5	1	...	1	† 4	† 80·00	...	...
Springsure	23	20	43	28	20	48	* 5	* 11·63	86·96	71·43
Stanley	10	10	20	19	10	29	* 9	* 4·50	100·00	52·63
Stanthorpe	63	60	123	57	56	113	†10	† 8·13	95·24	98·24
St. Lawrence	20	23	43	19	14	33	†10	† 23·26	115·00	73·68
Tambo	8	5	13	4	5	9	† 4	† 30·77	62·50	125·00
Taroom	11	6	17	9	12	21	* 4	* 23·53	54·54	33·33
Tiaro	26	19	45	32	20	52	* 7	* 15·55	73·08	62·50
Townsville	63	65	128	64	62	126	† 2	† 1·56	103·17	96·88
Warrego	2	1	3	4	3	7	* 4	*133·33	50·00	75·00
Warwick	80	116	196	71	85	156	†40	† 20·41	145·00	119·72
West Moreton	162	151	313	184	151	335	*22	* 7·03	93·21	82·06
Westwood	36	21	57	31	24	55	† 2	† 3·51	58·33	77·42
Wide Bay	25	20	45	14	21	35	†10	† 22·22	40·00	150·00
	3,540	3,363	6,903	3,702	3,467	7,169	*595	* 3·85	95·00	93·65
Less decreases in some districts							†329			
Net increase							*266			

The birth-rate in England and Wales, as last published in the Report of the Registrar-General, was 35·5, nearly the same as the average of the ten years 1866-75, but ·7 below the rate in 1874.

The Queensland Census of 1876 showed that of the women between 15 and 45 years, 66·24 per cent. were married. In England and Wales, by the Census Return of 1871, 50 per cent. of such persons were married. This varies very much in the different counties in England, and the highest birth-rate naturally appertains to those localities containing the largest proportion of married females within the ages specified. It should be observed too, that a high marriage-rate and a high birth-rate will generally be found to exist together, and in the Australian Colonies this rule appears to be invariable.

Sex.—The births were divided between the sexes in the proportion of 3,702 boys and 3,467 girls, or in the proportion of 93·11 per cent. of females to males; that is, there were about 106 males born to every 100 females. In the previous year it was 105 males to 100 females, and in 1875 the proportion was 104 boys to 100 girls born in the colony. This represents what is all but a universal law, obtaining at least in every civilised community of the world, the almost equal birth-rate of the sexes, that of the males slightly exceeding the rate of female births.

Still-born Children.—In France all children who die before being registered are called still-born, and the number of these who die after birth serve to lessen the recorded death-rate.

The English method appears much preferable, showing the number of actual births and deaths, but by the new Registration Act no still-born children are supposed to be buried without a certificate of their not having been born alive; this to be given by the medical practitioner attending at birth, or by the declaration of the midwife, or of some one who has examined the body. This appears a wise and excellent precaution which may be well adopted in Queensland when any amended Registration Act is framed for the consideration of Parliament. It may be observed here, that extreme pressure of other duties, especially in connection with the preparation of the tables which had to be framed for the purposes of "*The Electoral Act of 1878*," coming just at the period when the General and Vital Statistics of the Colony should have been in process of compilation, has alone prevented the preparation of an amended Act for effecting certain necessary changes in Registration to be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Government.*

The number of males born was in the proportion of 3·10 to one hundred males living in the middle of the year 1877, and of 4·58 females to one hundred females living in the same way; that is, the proportions calculated on the mean population for the year. In the former year the males born were in the proportion of 3·14 males and 4·70 females.

The number of births registered in Queensland in each quarter of the year in each district of the colony will be found in table No. II. Appendix A to this Report. Brisbane shows a total of 1,366 births in the whole year, Rockhampton 447, Drayton and Toowoomba 469, Maryborough 409, Ipswich 335, West Moreton 335, Oxley 335, etc. The greatest number of births was in the second quarter of the year, when 1,863 were registered; in the third quarter there were 1,828, in the first quarter 1,770, and in the last quarter 1,708.

The increase or decrease of births in each of the Registry districts of Queensland during the year 1877 is shown in the following table, which also gives the net increase on the whole.

* Among other needed improvements it was intended that certain excellent suggestions contained in the petition presented to Parliament some time since by Bishop Hale should have been embodied.

J.

BIRTHS.—INCREASE and DECREASE in each REGISTRY DISTRICT in 1877.

Registry District.				Increase.	Registry District.				Decrease.
Balonne	...	...	...	20	Bowen	...	...	...	9
Blackall	...	...	...	7	Bundaberg	...	...	...	1
Brisbane	...	...	...	15	Burnett	...	...	...	44
Burke	...	...	...	7	Charleville	...	...	...	5
Caboolture	...	...	...	15	Clermont	...	...	...	15
Cardwell	...	...	...	8	Daiby	...	...	...	19
Cook	...	...	...	23	Etheridge	...	...	...	4
Cunnamulla	...	...	...	4	Gilberton	...	...	...	2
Darling Downs North	...	...	...	33	Gladstone	...	...	...	12
Darling Downs East	...	...	...	31	Ipswich	...	...	...	90
Darling Downs West	...	...	...	7	Kennedy South	...	...	...	3
Darling Downs Central	...	...	...	30	Mackay	...	...	...	7
Drayton and Toowoomba	...	...	...	4	Marathon	...	...	...	1
East Moreton	...	...	...	72	Maryborough	...	...	...	35
Fassifern	...	...	...	21	Somerset	...	...	...	4
Gympie	...	...	...	27	Stanthorpe	...	...	...	10
Kennedy North	...	...	...	25	St Lawrence	...	...	...	10
Leichhardt	...	...	...	22	Tambo	...	...	...	4
Logan	...	...	...	18	Townsville	...	...	...	2
Maranoa	...	...	...	12	Warwick	...	...	...	40
Oxley	...	...	...	55	Westwood	...	...	...	2
Palmer	...	...	...	22	Wide Bay	...	...	...	10
Peak Downs	...	...	...	9					
Rockhampton	...	...	...	57					329
Springure	...	...	...	5					
Stanley	...	...	...	9					
Taroom	...	...	...	4					
Tiaro	...	...	...	7					
Warrego	...	...	...	4					
West Moreton	...	...	...	22					
				595					
Less Decrease in some Districts	...			329					
Net Increase in 1877	...			266					

Children born out of Wedlock.—The number of births registered as illegitimate for the year were 261, an increase on the previous year of 39. The ratio of illegitimate children to total births during the year has been 3·64 as against 3·21 per cent. in 1876, 3·42 in 1875, and 2·75 in 1874.

The average annual number of illegitimate births to every 100 births in England and Wales in the years 1865-74 was 5·7 against 5·0 in 1874, and 4·8 in 1875.

Twin and triplet Births.—During the year 148 twin births have occurred, 65 males and 83 females; the number has exceeded the number registered in 1876 by 14. There has been one case of triplets in the year, two males and one female.

DEATHS.

There were 3,373 deaths registered during the year 1877. This was a decrease of 94 on the deaths of 1876. The number of births in the year having been 7,169, the deaths are seen to have been 3,796 less than the births. The centesimal ratio of births over deaths was 112·5, as against 91·1 in 1876, and 63·4 in 1875.

The death-rate for the year under review has been 17·29 per cent. This is, happily, lower than in the year immediately preceding it, and much lower than in the former year; the death-rate in 1876 having been 18·82, and in 1875 23·81 per thousand, calculated on the mean population. The mean death-rate in Queensland for the ten years ending 1877 has been 17·52.

Age and Sex.—Of the total of 3,373 deaths, 2,156 were deaths of males and 1,217 of females; or 63·92 per cent. of the former and 36·08 of the latter. This was in the proportion of about 177 males to 100 females.

The total death-rate to mean population of the year, males and females, was made up as follows:—

Males	...	...	...	...	11·05
Females	...	...	...	...	6·24
					— 17·29

The death-rate of males and females to the number of males and females living of the mean population, will be seen as follows :—

Males ...	...	...	...	...	18·05
Females ...	...	...	...	...	16·07

The following table shows the deaths and their proportion to the mean population for ten years from 1868 to 1877 :—

K.

SHOWING the DEATHS and the PROPORTION to MEAN POPULATION in each YEAR.—RETURN for TEN YEARS, 1868–1877.

YEAR.	POPULATION.						DEATHS.								Proportion of Total Numbers to Mean Population.
	Estimated Population to 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.			Number and Proportion.				Total Number.				
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Per 1000	Females	Per 1000	Males.	Females	Persons.		
1868	...	65,843	41,584	107,427	62,839	40,799	103,638	1,165	11·24	634	6·12	1,165	634	1,799	17·36
1869	...	66,571	43,326	109,897	66,207	42,455	108,662	1,149	10·57	612	5·63	1,149	612	1,761	16·21
1870	...	69,629	45,938	115,567	68,100	44,632	112,732	1,060	9·40	585	5·19	1,060	585	1,645	14·59
1871	...	74,622	50,524	125,146	72,125	48,231	120,356	1,192	9·90	593	4·93	1,192	593	1,785	14·83
1872	...	79,618	53,935	133,553	77,120	52,230	129,350	1,238	9·57	698	5·39	1,238	698	1,936	14·96
1873	...	87,154	59,536	146,690	83,386	56,736	140,122	1,371	9·78	879	6·27	1,371	879	2,250	16·06
1874	...	97,860	65,657	163,517	92,507	62,596	155,103	1,777	11·45	1,017	6·56	1,777	1,017	2,794	18·01
1875	...	111,272	70,016	181,288	104,566	67,836	172,402	2,658	15·42	1,446	8·39	2,658	1,446	4,104	23·81
1876	...	113,883	73,217	187,100	112,578	71,616	184,194	2,249	12·21	1,218	6·61	2,249	1,218	3,467	18·82
1877	...	124,924	78,160	203,084	119,403	75,689	195,092	2,156	11·05	1,217	6·24	2,156	1,217	3,373	17·29

In considering the death-rates in comparison to the mortality of other countries, it should always be borne in mind that the death-rate must be influenced by the birth-rate, and that a high rate of mortality must always obtain where the birth-rate is high, because the proportion of deaths among children is always much in excess of grown persons in every community. It has been laid down on the highest authority, that of Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., that the annual death-rate of 17 to every 1,000 living might fairly be supposed to represent the mortality incident to human nature in such a country as England,* but that anything exceeding this, apart from those natural causes which destroy life, is due to influences which it is possible to neutralise by sanitary expedients. This applies, of course, to such a condition of society as obtains in settled communities, where the natural laws of increase are undisturbed. With the exceptionally high birth-rate in Queensland, there is, notwithstanding the small proportion of females in the community, a large preponderance of children under five years, and as the death-rate of these is always very high, constituting as it does in England and Wales over 40 per cent. of the whole common mortality, it follows that a high general death-rate must necessarily exist where there is a high birth-rate, and a large proportion of young children living. This will be further remarked upon under the head of infantile mortality, but it appears necessary to refer to it here to prevent misapprehension from the comparison of the Queensland death-rate with that of other countries. The following figures show the death-rate as last ascertained for England and Wales for 1875, and for the Australian Colonies from which the figures have been received for the year 1877 :—

On Mean Population.					
England and Wales ...	1875	...	22·8		
Victoria ...	1877	...	15·02		
New South Wales ...	„	...	15·34		
South Australia ...	„	...	14·00		

A summary of births, deaths, and marriages is given in the table below, being a return for ten years, showing the proportion of births, of deaths, and of persons married for each year; the excess of births over deaths; also, the proportion

* There are 54 large tracts of England and Wales in which a short time since it was found they had only experienced a mortality of 17 per thousand, and there are parts of England where only 15 per 1,000 die annually; but the average death-rate in England and Wales in the years 61-70 was 22·4.

of males who have been born, and who have died, to every 100 females, in each of the ten years from 1868 to 1877.

L.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS—1868-1877.

Year.	Persons Married.	Births.			Deaths.			Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Excess of Births over Number of Deaths.		Males to every 100 Females.	
		Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Number.	Per cent.	Born.	Died.
1868 ...	1,726	2,267	2,193	4,460	1,165	634	1,799	16.64	43.03	17.36	2,661	147.9	103.4	183.7
1869 ...	1,806	2,412	2,242	4,654	1,149	612	1,761	16.62	42.83	16.21	2,893	164.3	107.6	187.7
1870 ...	1,758	2,555	2,350	4,905	1,060	585	1,645	15.58	43.51	14.59	3,260	198.1	108.7	181.2
1871 ...	1,940	2,676	2,529	5,205	1,192	593	1,785	16.12	43.25	14.83	3,420	191.6	105.9	201.0
1872 ...	2,250	2,620	2,645	5,265	1,238	698	1,936	17.38	40.70	14.97	3,329	171.9	89.0	177.3
1873 ...	2,708	2,945	2,775	5,720	1,371	879	2,250	19.32	40.82	16.06	3,470	154.2	106.1	156.0
1874 ...	2,680	3,280	3,103	6,383	1,777	1,017	2,794	17.27	41.15	18.01	3,589	128.4	105.7	174.7
1875 ...	2,974	3,419	3,287	6,706	2,658	1,446	4,104	17.25	38.89	23.80	2,602	63.4	104.0	183.8
1876 ...	2,788	3,540	3,363	6,903	2,249	1,218	3,467	15.14	37.48	18.82	3,436	99.11	105.3	184.6
1877 ...	2,954	3,702	3,467	7,169	2,156	1,217	3,373	15.14	36.74	17.29	3,796	112.54	106.8	177.2
Total for 10 Years	23,584	29,416	27,954	57,370	16,015	8,899	24,914	...	...	...	32,456			

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The death-rate of infants in England and Wales* in 1875 is given as 158 per 1,000, which is more than usually high, being 4 above the average rate in the ten years 1861-70. The death-rate of infants in several of the large towns is given as follows:—Leicester 245 per thousand, Liverpool 210, Norwich 210, Bradford 200, Nottingham 199, Leeds 197, Birmingham 196, Hull 191. Portsmouth showed the lowest rate, or 133 per thousand. The true infantile mortality, or the deaths of children under one year to the number of births during the past year in Queensland, has been 147 per 1,000, which is 11 per 1,000 below the average infant death-rate in England and Wales, but which, it should be observed, is 23 above the average for 10 years in Queensland. It is satisfactory that we have on the whole a low rate of infantile mortality, especially as this may almost always be considered to afford the most certain and delicate test of the salubrity or otherwise of any country or district.

The average annual number of deaths of children under 1 year to 1,000 births for the ten years 1868-77 has been 126. This will be seen by the following table:—

M.

SHOWING REAL INFANT MORTALITY.—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS, 1868-1877.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Average annual No. of Deaths per 100 Births.
12.38	11.35	10.72	9.91	10.98	12.25	12.15	15.28	14.40	14.76	12.64

Children under five years.—The mortality among children of tender years is a question of the greatest importance everywhere, and especially so in countries having a high marriage and birth-rate.

The total deaths in every community must be made up very largely by the deaths of young children. Thus it is seen that in Liverpool in the ten years 1861-70, as many as 45 per cent. of the deaths of all ages were those of children under five years.†

Although it is true that a high birth-rate and a high death-rate are so far concurrent that the two are found almost invariably to exist together, it does not follow that the one must of necessity in all cases be the cause of the other; on the other hand, however, it is certain that an excessive mortality in any country resulting from common disease is generally marked by an unusually high death-rate among children under five years.

In illustration of this, the Registrar-General of England in his Report for 1875 gives the rate per thousand of deaths among the whole population of all ages inclusive, and that of children under five years in juxtaposition, first in 18 urban

* By the death-rate of infants, is meant the proportional number of deaths of children under one year of age to every 1,000 births.—*Thirty-eighth Report of the Registrar-General of England, page XLI.*

† *Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England for 1875, page XXXIII.*

districts more than ordinarily unhealthy, secondly in the 60 then most healthy districts of England, and thirdly in England and Wales as a whole. It is shown that in the 18 urban districts, where the mean death-rate at all ages was 24·1 per thousand living, eleven out of the twenty-four were deaths of children under five years of age; whereas in the 60 then healthy districts of England and Wales where the death-rate at all ages was 17·5 per thousand living, the death-rate of children at this age was only 5·3 per thousand living of all ages. "The difference, therefore, in the general mortality of the 18 urban districts and the 60 then healthy districts, without distinction of age, is 6·6, the greatest part of which, 5·7 per thousand, is accounted for by the excess in the death-rate of children under five years of age." As a matter of fact, where there are many children under five years there is a high general death-rate, and it must not therefore be concluded because many children die in such localities under five years that in such places there must be something unfavourable to young life. Where many children are born, many children die, because young child life is always feeble and easily extinguished.

In consequence of the high marriage and birth-rate in Queensland, the proportion of children under five years is unusually large. The proportion of children under five years in England and Wales in 1874 was 13·52 per cent. to the mean population. In Victoria, in 1876, the proportion was 15·97 per cent. In Tasmania the children under five were in the proportion of 14·4. In Queensland the proportion as estimated to December, 1876, was 16·66.

MORTALITY OF TOWNS.

This is a subject of the gravest importance in connection with the Vital Statistics of Queensland; for while we have a healthy climate, and taking into account our high birth-rate, not an excessive mortality as a whole, it is an unmistakable fact that our larger towns are most unhealthy. Although our general death-rate in the colony is much lower than it is in England and Wales, being only 17·29, as against 22·8, the death-rate in our principal towns is higher than in some of the great towns and cities in Great Britain. Thus, in the metropolitan district of Brisbane, during the year 1877, the death-rate has been 26·4. This shows a mortality greater than exists in most of the larger towns in England, including those which are the most unhealthy. There are a few of these indeed in which the mortality is greater than it is here, out of a list of 21 towns in the United Kingdom, including the city of London, but in most of them the death-rate is lower than in the district of Brisbane. In Liverpool, which shows the highest death-rate, it is 32·0; Glasgow, 31·1; Manchester 30·4; Oldham 29·7; Salford 29·6; Newcastle-on-Tyne 29·2; Leeds 28·7; Bradford 27·0; Sheffield 26·9; Birmingham 26·8. In these places the death-rate is higher, but in the ten next in order the mortality is lower than in our Brisbane Registry district, as follows:—Dublin 26·0; Hull 25·5; Nottingham 24·8; Leicester 24·1; Wolverhampton 23·9; Edinburgh 23·6; Norwich 23·5; Sunderland 23·4; Bristol 22·7; London 22·5.*

The mortality in the remainder of our large Queensland towns for the full year cannot be given until the publication of the next report, but in three of them, for six months before the end of the year 1877, it was equal to the following annual ratios:—Rockhampton 27·66; Toowoomba 26·52; Ipswich 23·80.

The mortality of children under one year as compared to births, which shows the true infantile mortality generally, affords a delicate test of the healthfulness or otherwise of any locality, and as tried by this it will be seen by comparison that our towns in Queensland are more than commonly unhealthy.

It has been shown that the deaths of children under 12 months, as compared to births, in spite of the unhealthiness in the large towns which swells the general rate, has been a fraction over 147 to the thousand in the whole colony in the year 1877; the average for ten years 1868-77 having been only 126. In the municipality of Brisbane, however, the deaths of children under a year, as compared to births, are found to be over 226 per thousand. Maryborough shows 200; Rockhampton 182; Dalby 166; Drayton and Toowoomba 166; Ipswich 161.

* See 37th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. Preliminary Table 36, page XX.

† Per favour of His Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy, figures have recently been received showing that the death-rate among the European population of the colony of Hong Kong for the year 1877 is only 13·78. This is a great reduction on previous years, and is attributed to greater care in the mode of living. Among the Chinese residents in Hong Kong the death-rate in 1877 is given as 27·41.

These figures should be sufficient to arouse attention to the present unsatisfactory condition of our centres of population, especially as we know from the certainly successful result of sound sanitary works in other parts of the world that the excess of mortality in these places admits of an effectual remedy, and is, in fact, a mere question of a sufficient expenditure of money to provide a thorough system of drainage, and a purer and more abundant water supply.

There is probably no other place in which there is so wide a difference between the general death-rate and the death-rate of the larger towns as here shown.

In England, indeed, there are large towns, such as Liverpool, with a death-rate at all ages of 32 per 1,000, and in a few remarkably healthy country districts the rate is only 15 per thousand; but it will be seen that the general death-rate of England and Wales, which is 22·8, is not exceeded, even in Liverpool, by quite so much as 50 per cent. Our general death-rate in Queensland, however, is exceeded by more than 50 per cent., and that in the principal municipality in the colony, where it might be supposed that all necessary sanitary works would be provided at the cost of any outlay that might be necessary.

The Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England for 1875, the last received, presents many interesting particulars of sanitary works in many places in Great Britain, and shows the great improvement thus effected in the health of towns.

The sanitary improvements have consisted of a system of general and subsidiary drainage, deodorising works, and an improved water supply. They have been carried out at a great cost, but the beneficial results have been in many instances most decisive, the death-rate having been considerably reduced in a number of places in the five years 1871-5, as, for instance, Goole 1 per 1,000 of the population; in Wrexham 2 per 1,000; Whitby 2, Dewsbury 2, Runcorn 2, Warrington 3 per 1,000. Since 1841 the death-rates have been reduced as much as from 4 to 8 per 1,000.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN.

The following table shows the mortality of children from one month to five years in the metropolitan and in the country districts of Queensland for the year 1877. It will be seen that out of a total mortality in the colony of 3,373 persons of all ages, the number of deaths under one year have been 1,058, or 288 in the metropolitan and 770 in the country districts. The number of deaths under five years have been 1,571, or 414 in the metropolitan and 1,157 in the country districts.

N.

SHOWING MORTALITY of CHILDREN from ONE MONTH to FIVE YEARS in the METROPOLITAN and COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1877.

District and Sex.	Total Number of Deaths in 1877.	Deaths of Children under One Year.					Totals and percentages under 1 year.			Totals and percentages under 2 years.			Totals and percentages under 5 years.		
		Under 1 month.	One month and under 2 months.	Two months and under 3 months.	Three months and under 6 months.	Six months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the Colony.	Total Deaths under 2 years.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the Colony.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the Colony.
Brisbane Dis- trict—															
Males ...	412	48	12	13	26	48	147	35·68	6·82	193	46·84	8·95	216	52·43	10·02
Females ...	329	32	13	19	33	44	141	42·86	11·59	182	55·32	14·95	198	60·18	16·27
Total ...	741	80	25	32	59	92	288	38·87	8·54	375	50·61	11·12	414	55·87	12·27
Country Dis- tricts—															
Males ...	1,744	148	43	36	85	130	442	25·34	20·50	557	31·94	25·83	640	36·69	29·64
Females ...	888	115	23	22	56	112	328	37·05	26·95	452	50·90	37·14	517	58·22	42·48
Total ...	2,632	263	66	58	141	242	770	29·26	22·83	1,009	38·34	29·91	1,157	43·96	34·30
Grand Total	3,373	343	91	90	200	334	1,058	...	31·37	1,384	...	41·03	1,571	...	46·57

The death-rate of children in Queensland under one year has been 31·37 per cent. to the total deaths in the whole colony. In the Brisbane district the deaths under one year have been 38·87 to total deaths in the metropolitan district, and in the country these deaths have been 29·26 to the total deaths in the country districts.

The death-rate of children under five years in Queensland has been 46·57 to the total deaths in the colony of all ages. In the Brisbane district the deaths under

five have been 55·87 to the total deaths in the metropolitan district, and in the country such deaths have been 43·96 to the total deaths in the country districts. These figures will show more plainly as follows :—

One Year.

Queensland—Deaths under one year to total deaths in the colony, 31·37.

Brisbane district—Deaths under one year to total deaths in the Brisbane district, 38·87.

Country—Deaths under one year to total deaths in the country districts 29·26.

Five Years.

Queensland—Deaths under five years to total deaths in the colony, 46·57.

Brisbane district—Deaths under five years to total deaths in the district, 55·87.

Country—Deaths under five years to the total deaths in the country, 43·96.

These figures also show the large proportion of deaths at one year and at five years in the metropolitan districts, and it must be remembered that what is here called “Country” includes all the large towns excepting Brisbane, several of which have a high death-rate.

The proportion of marriages, births, and deaths to the estimated mean population in the municipality and suburbs of Brisbane, and in the country districts, for the year is shown in the subjoined table :—

O.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	TOTAL NUMBER.			NUMBER AND PROPORTION TO EVERY 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.		
		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Municipality of Brisbane	21,562	1,082	404	500	50·18	18·73	23·19
Suburban	6,499	284	45	241	43·70	6·92	37·08
Metropolitan District	28,061	1,366	449	741	48·68	16·00	26·40
Country	167,031	5,803	1,028	2,632	34·74	6·15	15·76
	195,092	7,169	1,477	3,373	36·75	7·57	17·29

The general death-rate of Queensland being 17·29, it is here seen that in the country districts, including all the towns except the metropolis, the rate is only 15·76, and that in the Brisbane district, including city and suburbs, it is 26·40.

Mortality of Polynesians.—There are 302 deaths of South Sea Islanders registered for the year, 293 males and nine females. The number of this class living in Queensland in the middle of the year is estimated at 5,874, and the 302 deaths show a death-rate of 51·39 per thousand on the whole, as against 63·6 per thousand in the previous year, and 85·11 per thousand in 1875. It is so far satisfactory to find a diminution in the mortality, but, considering that there are no children among Polynesians, this must be regarded still as an extremely high death-rate. Estimating the Islanders all as persons between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years, which will be considered a fair method, and comparing the death-rate among them with that of persons between those ages, as found by the last census, we find the great disproportion of the mortality. The number of persons between fifteen and thirty-five in May, 1876, was 63,754. This gives nearly the mean of the year, and the deaths of persons between those ages in that year numbered 831, giving a death-rate of 13·03 per thousand,* as against 51·39 per thousand of Polynesians in 1877, 63·6 per thousand in the previous year, and 85·11 per thousand in 1875.

* This rate is greatly swelled by the large number of Chinese and Polynesians in the colony, all these being estimated as between these ages.

Marine Births and Deaths.—The following table shows marine births and deaths, by which it is seen that 45 children were born in ships arriving from Great Britain, 18 in German vessels, no deaths occurring on board vessels from the Polynesian Islands or *viâ* Torres Straits. The deaths were 51 in vessels bringing immigrants from England, 37 in ships from Germany, and 18 in Polynesian vessels. The death-rates were 1·05 per cent. in British ships, 2·68 in German vessels, and 0·91 among the Polynesians.

P.
MARINE BIRTHS and DEATHS.

Number of Vessels.		ARRIVALS.			BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.
15 23	<i>British Ships—</i>											
	Immigrant Vessels	2,742	1,928	4,670	28	17	45	·96	23	27	50	1·07
	Short Ships ...	118	46	164	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·61
	Total ...	2,860	1,974	4,834	28	17	45	·93	24	27	51	1·05
4	<i>German Ships—</i>											
	Immigrant Vessels	783	595	1,378	6	12	18	1·31	21	16	37	2·68
24	<i>Polynesian Ships—</i>											
	Immigrant Vessels	1,912	74	1,986	...	...	...	...	17	1	18	·91
	Ships arriving <i>via</i> Torres Straits, bringing chiefly Chinese ...	7,493	20	7,513								
		13,043	2,663	15,711	34	29	63	...	62	44	106	...
Excess of Deaths over Births ...									28	15	43	

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The appended figures show that the deaths in the whole of the public institutions in Brisbane amounted in the aggregate to 139 in the year. It should be considered that a number of invalids resorting to Brisbane for the benefit of medical advice and otherwise, and the deaths of many of them in addition to the deaths in Hospitals, must swell the death-rate in the metropolis, but all fair allowance for this will still leave the death-rate of Brisbane very much higher than that of the remainder of the colony.

		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Brisbane Hospital	...	82	30	112
Lady Bowen Hospital	...	5	1	6
Infants' Asylum	...	3	4	7
Diamantina Orphanage	...	0	1	1
Lunatic Reception House	...	3	4	7
Lock Hospital	...	0	1	1
Brisbane Gaol	...	3	0	3
Immigration Depôt	...	1	1	2
		97	42	139

The seasons of the year are marked by variations in the death-rate which in England are more or less regular. The autumn and spring are there nearly the same, the greatest mortality occurring in the winter and the least in the summer months of the year. In the southern portions of Queensland, during a period of ten years, the first, second, and fourth quarters of the year have shown but little variation, but in the quarter ending September the death-rate has been considerably below the average death-rate of the year. The following figures show the death-rate

per thousand, in each quarter, during a period of ten years, the average mean shade temperature; and the average monthly rain-fall, in the Registry District of Brisbane :—

	Annual Death-rate per thousand, Average for 10 yrs.	Average Mean Shade temperature.	Rainfall.
First quarter ending March	18·84	77·1	3·87
Second „ June	18·20	66·1	1·56
Third „ September	16·12	63·9	1·04
Fourth „ December	17·84	76·7	3·63

The following figures show the deaths in each month, with the percentage to total deaths in each month of the year 1877 :—

	Month.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage to Total Deaths.
January	294	8·72
February	260	7·71
March	337	9·99
April	305	9·04
May	269	7·98
June	269	7·98
July	210	6·22
August	241	7·14
September	230	6·82
October	284	8·42
November	308	9·13
December	366	10·85
		<u>3,373</u>	<u>100·00</u>

The number of deaths registered in each quarter of the year will be found in Table VI., Appendix A.

Nationalities and occupations of persons whose deaths were registered during the year 1877 will be found in Tables VIII. and IX., Appendix A to this Report.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Nosology classifies and arranges diseases according to their actual character. Many systems of classification have been adopted and acted upon at different times and in various parts of the world; but the system of classifying diseases which appears most fully to meet the modern requirements, illustrating great questions connected with public health, and generally in connection with sanitary science, is that by one of the most distinguished medical statist, Dr. Farr, F.R.S. This system is adopted in England and is now coming into general use among English speaking communities.

This scheme of classification of diseases will be found immediately following this Report and preceding the index to the tables. It is divided into five primary classes, as follows :—Zymotic, Constitutional, Local, Developmental, Violence. Under each class there are several orders, each of them embracing a number of specific diseases.

Causes of deaths arranged in order of degree of fatality will be seen in Table X.

Tables of diseases classified in combination with ages will be found in Appendix A, Nos. XI. to XIII.

The causes of death among males during the year arranged in their proper order and class will be found in Table XI. This also gives the ages at death.

The deaths of females with ages and the order and class of disease causing death in each case are given in Table XII., and the next, Table XIII., shows deaths of males and females, together with ages at death and diseases in the proper order and class.

Table XIV. gives the class and order of disease causing death in each month of the year, males and females. In Table XV. will be found causes of deaths of males in each of the Registry districts, in Table XVI. causes of deaths of females in

The percentages of deaths in the Registry district of Brisbane, and in the whole of Queensland separately, are shown in the following table. It will be seen that the proportion of deaths from miasmatic disease has been considerably larger in and around Brisbane than in the colony taken as a whole, the percentage being 28·61 in the metropolitan district, as against 26·83 in the whole colony.

R.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS, BRISBANE DISTRICT, FOR 1877.		PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS, WHOLE OF QUEENSLAND, 1877.	
Causes of Death.	—	Causes of Death.	—
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		CLASS No. I.	
1. Miasmatic Diseases	28·61	1. Miasmatic Diseases	26·83
2. Enthetic Diseases	·41	2. Enthetic Diseases	·39
3. Dietic Diseases	2·03	3. Dietic Diseases	1·54
4. Parasitic Diseases	·40	4. Parasitic Diseases	·71
TOTAL	31·45	TOTAL	29·47
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. II.	
1. Diathetic Diseases	3·10	1. Diathetic Diseases	2·88
2. Tubercular Diseases	9·99	2. Tubercular Diseases	8·98
TOTAL	13·09	TOTAL	11·86
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. III.	
1. Diseases of the Nervous System	12·82	1. Diseases of Nervous System	12·57
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	3·10	2. Diseases of Organs of Circulation	3·23
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System	4·59	3. Diseases of Respiratory Organs	6·43
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs	5·94	4. Diseases of Digestive Organs	5·16
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs	1·22	5. Diseases of Urinary Organs	1·01
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation	·13	6. Diseases of Organs of Generation	·15
7. Diseases of the Joints	·13	7. Diseases of the Joints	·15
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System	·13	8. Diseases of the Integumentary System	·12
TOTAL	27·93	TOTAL	28·82
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. IV.	
1. Diseases of Children	7·56	1. Diseases of Children	5·43
2. Diseases of Adults	·54	2. Diseases of Adults	1·19
3. Diseases of Old People	1·89	3. Diseases of Old People	2·31
4. Diseases of Nutrition	11·61	4. Diseases of Nutrition	9·66
TOTAL	21·60	TOTAL	18·59
V.—VIOLENCE.		CLASS No. V.	
1. Accident or Negligence	4·19	1. Accident	7·26
2. Wounds in Battle	·13	2. Wounds in Battle	·59
3. Homicide	·81	3. Homicide	·80
4. Suicide	·13	4. Suicide	·06
5. Execution	·13	5. Executions	·06
TOTAL	5·13	TOTAL	8·71
Sudden deaths, cause not ascertained	·13	Violent Deaths, not classed	·03
Deaths, cause ill-defined	·67	Deaths, cause ill-defined	1·04
Deaths, cause unspecified	·13	Deaths, cause unspecified, &c.	1·48
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	100·00	TOTAL DEATHS, BRISBANE	100·00

Convulsions.—This has been the most fatal of all the causes of death during the year, as many as 274 deaths having been returned under this head. It is contained in the Order II., Class 3, Local Diseases. The deaths from this cause,

for the five years ending 1877, have been in the proportion to total deaths for each 10,000, 826·66, 769·51, 706·63, 689·36, 812·33. In proportion to mean population for each 10,000, 13·27, 13·86, 16·82, 12·98, 14·04.

Diarrhœa.—This has been, as usual, very fatal, having caused 247 deaths, or 16 less than in the former year. This complaint has been the most fatal in Class I. and Order 1. In five years deaths from this cause have been as follows :—

In proportion to total deaths for each 10,000, 448·89, 633·50, 645·71, 758·58, 732·29.

In proportion to mean population for each 10,000, 7·21, 11·41, 15·37, 14·28, 12·66.

The proportion of deaths from diarrhœa in the whole colony in the year was 732·29 for each 10,000 of the total number of deaths. In the Brisbane district the deaths from this cause were in the proportion of 1,309·04 per 10,000 of the whole number of deaths in the district, while of the whole number of 97 deaths from diarrhœa as many as 82 of them were deaths of children under five years of age.*

Dysentery.—This disease has been fatal in 237 cases, which is less by 61 than in the former year, and less by 218 than in 1875. During the years 1874-8 the deaths from dysentery have been,—

In proportion to total deaths for each 10,000, 453·33, 794·56, 1,108·67, 859·53, 702·64.

In proportion to 10,000 of the mean population, 7·28, 14·31, 26·39, 16·18, 12·15.

Dysentery was most fatal in the Registry districts of Mackay and Maryborough.

Phthisis stands again first in the order of fatality among constitutional diseases, Class II., Order 2. The deaths from this cause during the year have been 225, or 35 less than in 1876. During the five years deaths from phthisis have been,—

In proportion to total deaths for each 10,000, 664·44, 583·39, 555·56, 749·93, 667·06.

In proportion to mean population for each 10,000, 10·35, 10·51, 13·22, 14·12, 11·53.

It will be seen that the proportion of deaths from phthisis to the mean population is lower than in the two previous years, though higher than in 1873 and 1874. The mean of five years has been at the rate of 12·05 to each 10,000 living, or to each 10,000 of the mean population. In Victoria it is stated that “for many years past this proportion has never been so low as 11 “nor as high as 13 per 10,000 persons living.”† In England, the mean rate of mortality from phthisis was 22·83 in ten thousand in the five years, 1870-74.‡ In Melbourne and its suburbs the rate is given in the Victorian Year Book as 22·46 per 10,000 living in 1876, the mean for three years having been 21·62. Doubtless the sudden changes to which Victoria may be specially subject are unfavourable to persons suffering from pulmonary diseases, but, apart from this, there can be no doubt that the warm and dry Australian climate is much more favourable to persons of consumptive habit than most of the countries of Northern Europe, though it is admitted that the prevalence of phthisis in England is largely attributable to the occupations in which great numbers are engaged. While the proportion of deaths from phthisis to the total deaths for the whole colony of Queensland in 1877 for each 10,000 was 667·06, in the Brisbane or metropolitan district it was 715·25.

Typhus.—One hundred and five deaths have been caused by typhus during the year under review, an increase of 33 on the previous year.

The deaths from typhus fever during the five years ending 1877 have been,—

In proportion to the total deaths on each 10,000, 297·78, 279·17, 384·99, 207·67, 311·29.

In proportion to the mean population to each 10,000, 4·78, 5·03, 9·16, 3·91, 5·38.

* See Tables XI.—XIII.—Showing ages at death.

† Victorian Year Book, 1876-7.

‡ Letter to Registrar-General on Causes of Death in England, by W. Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Thirty-eighth Annual Report of Registrar-General of England, page 231.

Remittent Fever.—There have been 84 deaths ascribed to this during the year, less by 63 than in the former year. During the five years from 1874 to 1878 the deaths from this cause have been as follows :—

In proportion to the total deaths per 10,000, 231·11, 415·18, 560·43, 424·00, 249·04.

In proportion to the mean population for each 10,000, 3·71, 7·48, 13·34, 7·98, 4·36.

The proportion of deaths from this cause in 1877 to the total deaths in the colony was 24·9 per 1,000, but of the total number of 84 deaths from remittent fever in the whole colony, 37 were in the northern gold-finding districts of Cook and Palmer.

Drowning, accidental.—There are 78 deaths from accidental drowning in 1877, as against 94 in the former year, and 127 in 1875.

From 1873 to 1877, inclusive, the deaths from this cause were,—

In proportion to every 10,000 of total deaths, 395·56, 429·49, 309·45, 271·13, 231·25.

In proportion to the mean population per 10,000, 6·35, 7·74, 7·37, 5·10, 4·00.

Bronchitis has been the cause of 51 deaths during the year, or 20 less than in 1876.

In the five years the deaths from this cause were as follows :—

In proportion to the total deaths of the quinquennium per 10,000, 280·00, 125·27, 177·88, 204·79, 151·20.

In proportion to the mean population for every 10,000, 4·50, 2·26, 4·2, 3·38, 2·61.

Diphtheria.—The number of deaths from diphtheria during the year have been 44, or 10 less than in 1876.

In five years the deaths from this disease have been in the following proportions :—

In proportion to 10,000 total deaths, 324·44, 168·22, 151·07, 155·75, 130·45.

In proportion to mean population for every 10,000, 5·21, 3·03, 3·60, 2·29, 2·26.

Alcoholism has been set down as the occasion of 27 deaths, which is three more than were ascribed to this cause in 1876; but it is probable that a large proportion of 38 deaths put down to brain disease, and 13 to sunstroke, might properly have been added to the number charged to alcoholism.

Measles.—This disease seems again almost to have disappeared. In 1875 there was an epidemic of measles here, as in some other colonies, occasioning 178 deaths in Queensland; in the following year 33 deaths only occurred from this cause, and in the year now under review one fatal case only is recorded from measles.

Scarlatina has scarcely made its appearance during the year, 5 deaths only being recorded as due to this cause; this is as against 28 in 1876, and 51 in 1875.

Childbirth.—There have been 38 deaths in childbirth during the year, an increase of 8 on the previous year.

The proportion of deaths in confinement have been one to every 188 births. This is a much larger proportion than ordinarily obtains in Queensland. In 1876 it was one death to 230 births; the average for five years, 1873-7, has been one to every 233 confinements. In England and Wales the mortality in childbirth is in the proportion of 1 mother to 211 children born alive.*

Old Age.—This is made to account for 39 deaths during the year, which is a much higher number than usual, arising probably from something peculiar in the season unfavorable to persons in advanced life. The number of deaths recorded as resulting from old age in the five years ending 1877 have been as follows—12, 9, 28, 20, 39. It should be borne in mind that the percentage of old persons living in Queensland is very small in comparison to most other places, arising from the large increase every year from immigration, consisting mostly of persons in middle or early life.

One death has been recorded from small-pox and one from Asiatic cholera.

Violence.—There were 294 deaths properly coming under the description of violence, which is less by seven only than in the previous year. This is in the proportion of 86·86 per thousand to the total deaths, and of 1·50 per thousand to the number of persons in the middle of the year, or to the mean population for 1877.

* Letter to Registrar-General by W. Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Supplement to Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlii.

The deaths by violence were as follows:—

Accidents	...	...	245
Homicides	...	...	3
Suicides	...	...	27
Murders	...	...	17
Execution	...	...	2

294

The accidental deaths were most of them by drowning, by which 78 persons died; 18 were from falls from horses, and 13 from falling trees. Of the remainder, 13 were ascribed to sunstroke, 6 were by lightning, one person was killed on the railway, one died from snake-bite, and one woman was killed by falling from a bridge.

The homicides were 3. There were 9 persons, 7 males and 2 females, murdered by whites; and 8 persons, 7 males and 1 female, killed by blacks.

The suicides numbered 27 in the year, which was in the proportion of 1 to 125 deaths in the colony. Twenty-six men and one woman committed suicide. There were 6 men and 1 woman who put an end to themselves by hanging, 4 terminated their lives by sharp instruments, 3 men by poison, and 2 men in some manner not specified.

Two men were executed.

The number and proportions of deaths from some of the most prevalent diseases during a period of five years from 1873 to 1877 will be seen in the following table:—

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TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS from certain Causes; also their proportion per 10,000 of the TOTAL DEATHS and MEAN POPULATION respectively for each of the YEARS 1873-7.—RETURN for FIVE YEARS.

Most Common Causes of Death.	1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.		
	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.
Convulsions ...	186	826.66	13.27	215	769.51	13.86	290	706.63	16.82	239	689.36	12.93	274	812.33	14.04
Diarrhœa ...	101	448.89	7.21	177	633.50	11.41	265	645.71	15.37	263	758.58	14.23	247	732.29	12.66
Dysentery ...	102	453.33	7.28	222	794.56	14.31	455	1108.67	26.39	298	859.53	16.18	237	702.64	12.15
Phthisis ...	145	664.44	10.35	163	583.39	10.51	228	555.56	13.22	260	749.93	14.12	225	667.06	11.53
Atrophy ...	87	386.67	6.21	119	425.91	7.67	131	319.20	7.60	117	337.47	6.35	135	400.24	6.92
Teething ...	45	200.00	3.31	76	272.01	4.90	131	319.20	7.60	110	317.28	5.97	114	337.98	5.84
Remittent Fever ...	52	231.11	3.71	116	415.18	7.48	230	560.43	13.34	147	424.00	7.98	84	249.04	4.36
Typhus Fever ...	67	297.78	4.78	78	279.17	5.03	158	384.99	9.16	72	207.67	3.91	105	311.29	5.38
Drowning ...	89	395.56	6.35	120	429.49	7.74	127	309.45	7.37	94	271.13	5.10	78	231.25	4.00
Croup ...	61	271.11	4.35	55	196.85	3.55	67	163.26	3.89	74	213.44	4.02	85	252.00	4.36
Heart Disease ...	71	315.56	5.07	86	307.80	5.54	92	224.17	5.34	97	279.78	5.27	80	237.18	4.10
Pneumonia ...	68	302.22	4.85	48	171.80	3.09	72	175.44	4.18	75	216.33	4.07	80	237.18	4.10
Bronchitis ...	63	280.00	4.50	35	125.27	2.26	73	177.88	4.23	71	204.79	3.85	51	151.20	2.61
Diphtheria ...	73	324.44	5.21	47	168.22	3.03	62	151.07	3.60	54	155.75	2.93	44	130.45	2.26
Childbirth ...	13	57.78	.93	27	96.64	1.74	33	80.41	1.91	30	86.53	1.63	38	112.66	1.95
Brain Disease ...	23	102.22	1.64	29	103.79	1.87	30	73.10	1.74	43	124.03	2.33	38	112.66	1.95
Alcoholism ...	17	75.56	1.21	36	128.85	2.32	21	51.17	1.22	24	69.22	1.30	27	80.05	1.38
Apoplexy ...	23	102.22	1.64	44	157.48	2.84	30	73.10	1.74	34	93.07	1.87	30	88.94	1.54
Measles ...	...	...	...	1	3.60	.06	178	433.72	10.32	33	95.18	1.79	1	2.96	0.05
Scarlatina ...	4	17.78	.29	10	35.83	.64	51	124.27	2.96	28	80.76	1.52	5	14.82	.26
Total Deaths of each Year from all Causes	2,250	...	...	2,794	...	...	4,104	...	...	3,467	...	...	3,373	...	...
Mean Population of each Year	...	140,122	...	...	155,103	...	...	172,402	...	...	184,194	...	...	195,092	...

It will be manifest from all the facts detailed in this Report, that the question of a high or low death-rate in Queensland is simply a question of whether the mortality of the larger towns can be reduced to anything like that of the country districts. With the experience of what has been achieved in England, especially during the last thirty years, no doubt can exist that the carrying out of some thorough system of removing all impurities and of supplying plenty of pure water in the principal towns, and pre-eminently in the metropolis, would prove a perfect

solution of the difficulty, and that in this way the general death-rate in Queensland might be so reduced as to make it certainly one of the healthiest of the Australian colonies.

It has been well said, that "all social improvements must have their root in "cleanliness," but opinions are even yet somewhat divided as to the best method of cleansing our towns, and, no doubt, this must be modified by situation and other circumstances.

An eminent authority has laid it down that "town sewers and house drains "are absolutely necessary to human progress; sewers and drains promote cleanliness "and comfort; cleanliness and comfort promote health and morality; morality and "health lengthen life; and in healthy human life value alone consists."

The principal objection that has been advanced against a system of underground sewerage is the difficulty of ventilation, and the prevention of the dangerous escape of the fatal gases engendered by the putrefaction of the sewage stagnating underground. It is well known that any gases from fresh sewage in motion is comparatively harmless, but from putrid sewage such gases are highly injurious, and if breathed are deadly.

It is feared that a thorough system of main sewers and house-drainage would be too costly in Brisbane, because of the large area of ground occupied by the buildings, and the length of subsidiary drainage that would be required; and, again, it is argued that a copious supply of water is necessary for flushing out the house-drains, and that this would be a hindrance to the working of a system of underground drainage in Brisbane, because of the present uncertainty or paucity of the water supply.

On these grounds it is thought by some that instead of attempting a thorough system of underground drainage for the city and suburbs of Brisbane, we should content ourselves with some such system as the municipal authorities have carried out successfully in the city of Edinburgh, of the daily removal of excreta and refuse of all descriptions by buckets and carts. The city being divided into districts, under a chief inspector and a staff of overseers, some sixty carts attended by a large number of scavengers armed with shovels, brooms, and scrapers, are daily in motion. The system is carried out at a cost of some £13,000 per annum, and yet it appears that from the sale of the material thus collected for manure, amounting to about 50,000 tons, a profit of some £7,000 a year is realised, diminishing by this sum the assessment rates of the city.

The law makes it compulsory upon all householders, under penalty, effectually to co-operate in this arrangement for the cleansing of their habitations, and there is no doubt but that very great benefit has resulted from the thorough system of scavengering that has thus been carried out in the Scottish capital.

It would appear, however, by a careful comparison of the various systems in operation in the many places where sanitary works have been carried out, that the most effectual system of town cleansing must be a combination of the two systems of scavengering and sewerage. For the removal of excreta and all descriptions of solid refuse, the carts, buckets, and brooms should be employed, nothing but ordinary sewerage, such as kitchen slops, and water used in washing clothes, being suffered to flow into the drains.

The contents of the closets should be removed in buckets, and carried away in carts daily. The foul smell which attends this operation as at present conducted in Brisbane, may be effectually prevented by the system now in operation in some English towns. The carts are constructed with air-tight doors, and into each closet-bucket when it is lifted out of its ordinary place an air-tight lid is placed, and thus all effluvium is prevented, and the operation is completed with the least possible annoyance. The buckets are not tipped into the carts, but carried away to the depot, clean empty buckets being put into the closet in place of the full ones. Each cart is made with a division for receiving the contents of boxes kept near the closets for ashes and ordinary house refuse.*

The condition of most of the streets in Brisbane, where foul putrefying liquid is seen stagnating in the sun or slowly creeping along the gutters, fouling all the atmosphere from morning to night, and the presence of which is equally

* See Notes on the Treatment of Sewerage in Manchester, Salford, and Birmingham, by P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary of the Society of Arts.

palpable in the darkness, is an argument in favour of a system of drainage, appealing so strongly at least to the olfactory nerves as to outweigh all the reasons which may be advanced against a system of underground drainage.

Authorities on the subject of drainage tell us it is essential that there should be perfect truth of workmanship, with true gradients, and the drains laid in right lines, so that all stagnation is prevented and the sewage is constantly carried away before the deadly gases from putrefaction are evolved.

"All drains should transmit the fluid before fermentation to any serious extent can take place. The invert or sectional drainage of the sewers must be of form and dimensions to concentrate the fluid sewage and any water used for flushing purposes, so as to preserve such invert and pipe sewer ordinarily clean."

Though much has already been done in England at a large cost, and great benefit has resulted in diminished death-rates, it appears that comparatively few places have yet fully adopted a thorough system of town sewerage and house drainage. What has been accomplished has generally been in the face of considerable opposition. Cottage-owners oppose the system, as a matter of course, and, in fact, whatever are the ostensible objections, the cost is the one real hindrance in the way of a thorough and universal reform. Sewage-works are no longer a mere experiment in sanitary science; the question has resolved itself simply into one of the preciousness of money and the value of human life.

Notwithstanding all opposition, nearly ten millions of money appear to have been borrowed or sanctioned in England for sewerage, besides some three millions on the great intercepting or outlet sewers of London. The reports of the Registrar-General from year to year testify to the value of the sanitary reform which has been thus effected, which cannot be expressed in money, but is plainly demonstrated in a largely diminished death-rate, or, in other words, in the saving of many thousands of human lives.

The mere question of expense will not be likely long to prove a hindrance to the carrying out of the most approved system of sanitary works in Brisbane and the large towns of Queensland. Already an expenditure of over £100,000 appears to have been sanctioned for the construction of substantial works for supplying several of the principal towns with water, and this will no doubt be shortly augmented by the approval of what is now necessary for a great enlargement of the water-supply of the capital city of Brisbane. It appears that some two and a-half millions of gallons of water daily are likely soon to be needed for the city and suburbs, and fortunately this large demand can be met by the necessary enlargement of the works, though it may necessitate a cost of something like £50,000. If this work in connection with a thorough system of main and house sewerage should cost the colony £500,000, it would doubtless prove a most wise outlay, which would soon be recouped even in the lowest sense of mere money-cost.

As to cost of sewerage, it is stated on the authority of Richard Rawlinson, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British Army in the Crimea, that "The cost of main sewers, taken at a rough average, may be stated to be about one pound sterling per head of the population. The cost of house drainage varies with circumstances, but in towns stated, in round numbers, the cost on the whole will be about equal to the cost of main sewers, namely, about one pound per head of the population."

This estimate of cost of a system of sewerage may be considerably below what would be necessary in Brisbane for a complete system of drainage and deodorising works; but if it cost four times the amount named, with a population at present of 30,000 persons, an outlay of £240,000 would, no doubt, prove a wise economy of both money and life.

It should be remembered that the outlay for waterworks is immediately and largely reproductive; it is possible, too, that the sale of solid refuse for manure might realise something in the neighbourhood of Brisbane for farm lands, which would help to pay for a system of scavenging such as is here recommended.

Some of the land a little beyond Fortitude Valley, where the level is low, but still having fall enough to the river, might prove a most convenient place for the erection of deodorising works, where the fresh sewage might be made to flow into subsiding tanks, and be at once deprived of all offensive properties by admixture with milk of lime in the usual way before any injurious fermentation could super-

vene. The use of Milburn's patent for disposing of any solid matter deposited might here be brought into successful requisition, and the solid matter disposed of in raising the surrounding land more nearly to the level of the road. The effluent water, deprived by the process of what was offensive, might then be run off into the river.

In every community it is a nice and delicate question as to how far the mortality may be ascribed to inevitable, and how far to removable causes. To arrive at any definite conclusion on this, several other points must be first determined, such as the prevalence of epidemics, the effect of atmospheric changes, protracted droughts, or long continued rains, as well as other considerations outside of what have been called "those unnatural causes which destroy life." Sanitary arrangements, however, have been so greatly improved of late years, that, notwithstanding the operation of so many causes tending to shorten human life, a considerable diminution in the death-rates has been effected. In many places in England and Wales in the three decades 1841-50, 1851-60, 1861-70, the death-rate was reduced in one district 8 per thousand, in another 7, in others 6, 5, 4, &c., per thousand persons living. This represents an immense saving of life among 30,000,000 of people, among whom the experiments of sanitary science have been successfully tried during the last quarter of a century. If by an expenditure of half a million of money, we could reduce the death-rate in Queensland from 17 to 12 per thousand, this would mean a saving of a thousand of human lives every year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY JORDAN,

Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office, August 14th, 1878.

GENERAL SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION.

Class No. I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

- 1. Small-pox.
- 1A. Chicken-pox.
- 2. Measles.
- 3. Scarlatina.
- 3A. Diphtheria.
- 4. Quinsy.
- 5. Croup.
- 6. Whooping Cough.
- 7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever).
- 8. Erysipelas.
- 9. Metria.
- 10. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.
- 11. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh.
- 12. Dysentery.
- 13. Diarrhœa.
- 14. Cholera.
- 15. Ague.
- 16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.
- 17. Rheumatism.
- 18. Others.

ORDER No. 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

- 1. Syphilis.
- 2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of the Urethra.
- 3. Hydrophobia.
- 4. Glanders.
- 5. Others.

ORDER No. 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

- 1. Privation.
- 2. Want of Breast-milk.
- 3. Purpura and Scurvy.
- 4. Alcoholism { a Delirium Tremens.
- 5. Others. { b Intemperance.

ORDER No. 4.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

- 1. Thrush.
- 2. Worms.
- 2A. Hydatid.
- 3. Others.

Class No. 2.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

- 1. Gout.
- 2. Dropsy.
- 3. Cancer.
- 3A. Tumor.
- 3B. Polypus.
- 4. Noma.
- 5. Mortification.
- 6. Others.

ORDER No. 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

- 1. Scrofula.
- 2. Tabes Mesenterica.
- 3. Phthisis.
- 3A. Hæmoptysis.
- 4. Hydrocephalus.
- 5. Others.

Class No. 3.—LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

- 1. Cephalitis.
- 2. Apoplexy.
- 3. Paralysis.
- 4. Insanity.
- 5. Chorea.
- 6. Epilepsy.
- 7. Convulsions.
- 8. Brain Disease, &c.

LOCAL DISEASES—continued.

ORDER No. 2.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

- 1. Pericarditis.
- 2. Aneurism.
- 3. Heart Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 3.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

- 1. Laryngitis.
- 2. Bronchitis.
- 3. Pleurisy.
- 4. Pneumonia.
- 4A. Congestion of the Lungs, Pulmonary Apoplexy.
- 5. Asthma.
- 6. Lung Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 4.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

- 1. Gastritis.
- 2. Enteritis.
- 3. Peritonitis.
- 4. Ascites.
- 5. Ulceration of the Intestines.
- 6. Hernia.
- 7. Ileus.
- 8. Intussusception.
- 9. Stricture of Intestines.
- 10. Fistula.
- 11. Stomach Disease, &c.
- 12. Pancreas Disease, &c.
- 13. Hepatitis.
- 14. Jaundice.
- 15. Liver Disease, &c.
- 16. Spleen Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 5.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

- 1. Nephritis.
- 2. Ischuria.
- 3. Nephria.
- 4. Diabetes.
- 5. Stone.
- 6. Cystitis.
- 7. Kidney Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 6.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

- 1. Ovarian Dropsy.
- 2. Uterus Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 7.—DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.

- 1. Arthritis.
- 1A. Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.
- 2. Joint Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 8.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

- 1. Phlegmon.
- 2. Ulcer.
- 3. Skin Disease, &c.

Class No. 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

- 1. Premature Birth.
- 2. Cyanosis.
- 3. Spina Bifida.
- 4. Other Malformations.
- 5. Teething.
- 6. Others.

ORDER No. 2.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF ADULTS.

- 1. Paramenia.
- 2. Childbirth.
- 3. Others.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES—continued.

ORDER No. 3.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF OLD PEOPLE.

- 1. Old Age.
- 2. Senile Decay.

ORDER No. 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF NUTRITION.

- 1. Atrophy.
- 1A. Debility.

Class No. 5.—VIOLENCE.

ORDER No. 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

- 1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.
 - 2. Gunshot Wounds.
 - 3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.
 - 4. Burns.
 - 5. Scalds.
 - 6. Sunstroke.
 - 7. Poison.
 - 8. Bite of a snake or poisonous insect.
 - 9. Drowning.
 - 10. Suffocation.
 - 11.
 - 12.
 - 13.
 - 14.
 - 15.
 - 16.
 - 17.
 - 18.
- } Other Accidents as certified.

ORDER No. 2.—WOUNDS IN BATTLE.

- 1. Gunshot and Others.
- 2. Sword or Bayonet.
- 3. Others.

ORDER No. 3.—HOMICIDE.

- 1. Murder. { A by Whites
- 2. Manslaughter. { B by Blacks

ORDER No. 4.—SUICIDE.

- 1. Gunshot Wounds
- 2. Cuts, Stabs, &c.
- 3. Poison.
- 4. Drowning.
- 5. Hanging.
- 6. Otherwise.

ORDER No. 5.—EXECUTION.

- 1. Hanging.

Class No. 5a.—CAUSE NOT DEFINED.

No. 1.—DEATHS, CAUSE NOT ASCERTAINED.

- 1. Found Dead.
- 2. Sudden Death.

No. 2.—DEATHS, CAUSE ILL-DEFINED.

- 1. Accidental Death.
- 2. Inflammation.
- 3. Natural Causes.
- 4. Visitation of God.
- 5.

No. 3.—DEATHS UNSPECIFIED.

- 1. Unspecified.

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APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE VITAL STATISTICS OF QUEENSLAND FOR THE YEAR 1877.

APPENDIX A.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

SYNOPSIS of the VITAL STATISTICS of QUEENSLAND, from the Year 1856 to 1877 inclusive.

YEAR.	POPULATION ON THE 31st DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, ITS INCREASE NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL, AND PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.														MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR, ITS NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL INCREASE.										BIRTHS, THEIR PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR, AND THEIR NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL INCREASE.										
	POPULATION ON THE 31st DECEMBER.			NUMERICAL INCREASE IN POPULATION OF 31st DECEMBER.			CENTESIMAL RATIO OF INCREASE IN POPULATION OF 31st DECEMBER.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males in total population of each year.	Male additions to Population of 31st December of each year, arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	Female additions to Population of 31st December of each year, arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	Total additions to Population of 31st December of each year, arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	Centesimal Increase to Population of 31st December of each year, arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.			NUMERICAL INCREASE IN MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.			CENTESIMAL RATIO OF INCREASE IN MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males in mean population of each year.	Male Births registered each year.	Female Births registered each year.	Total Births registered each year.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† of Births of each year.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Births of each year.	Centesimal Proportion Total Births bear to Mean Population of each year.	Number of Female Births to each 100 Male Births.				
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.						Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.												
1856...	11,254	7,290	18,544		
1857...	12,462	8,190	20,652	1,208	900	2,108	10.73	12.34	11.31	65.73	181	276	457	2.47	11,858	7,740	19,598	65.23	381	374	755	3.85	98.1			
1858...	13,276	9,029	22,305	814	839	1,653	6.53	10.24	8.00	68.01	212	385	597	2.69	12,869	8,609	21,478	1,011	869	1,880	8.53	11.23	9.59	65.27	487	488	975	*220	*29.13	4.53	100.20				
1859...	13,854	9,666	23,520	578	637	1,215	4.35	7.06	5.44	69.77	327	411	738	3.30	13,565	9,347	22,912	696	738	1,434	5.41	8.57	6.68	68.90	547	522	1,069	*94	*9.64	4.50	95.43				
1860...	16,817	11,239	28,056	2,963	1,573	4,536	21.46	16.27	19.29	66.83	325	433	758	3.22	15,335	10,453	25,788	1,770	1,106	2,876	13.04	11.83	12.55	68.16	646	590	1,236	*167	*15.62	4.57	91.61				
1861...	20,811	13,556	34,367	3,994	2,317	6,311	23.75	17.09	22.09	65.09	383	541	924	3.29	18,814	12,397	31,211	3,479	1,944	5,423	22.69	18.59	21.03	65.89	739	684	1,423	*187	*15.13	4.56	92.56				
1862...	27,186	17,891	45,077	6,375	4,335	10,710	30.63	31.97	31.16	62.14	387	518	905	2.63	23,998	15,724	39,722	5,184	3,327	8,511	27.55	26.84	27.27	65.56	903	799	1,702	*279	*19.60	4.29	88.48				
1863...	37,579	24,061	61,640	10,393	6,170	16,563	38.23	34.48	36.74	64.03	296	650	946	2.09	32,382	20,976	53,358	8,384	5,252	13,636	34.94	33.40	34.33	64.78	1,094	1,127	2,221	*519	*30.49	4.16	103.02				
1864...	45,516	28,520	74,036	7,937	4,459	12,396	21.12	18.53	20.11	62.66	575	865	1,440	2.34	41,548	26,290	67,838	9,166	5,314	14,480	28.31	25.33	27.14	63.27	1,472	1,411	2,883	*662	*29.80	4.25	95.86				
1865...	53,316	34,488	87,804	7,800	5,968	13,768	17.14	20.93	15.68	64.69	807	992	1,799	2.43	49,416	31,504	80,920	7,868	5,214	13,082	18.94	19.83	19.28	63.75	1,794	1,738	3,532	*649	*22.51	4.36	96.88				
1866...	57,307	38,894	96,201	3,991	4,406	8,397	7.48	12.79	9.56	67.87	692	1,073	1,765	2.01	55,312	36,691	92,003	5,896	5,187	11,083	11.93	16.46	13.69	66.33	2,138	1,989	4,127	*595	*16.85	4.48	93.07				
1867...	59,836	40,013	99,849	2,529	1,119	3,648	4.41	2.88	3.79	66.87	1,187	1,544	2,731	2.85	58,572	39,453	98,025	3,260	2,762	6,022	5.89	7.53	6.55	67.36	2,275	2,201	4,476	*349	*8.48	4.57	96.75				
1868...	65,843	41,584	107,427	6,007	1,571	7,578	10.04	3.92	7.59	63.12	1,102	1,559	2,661	2.66	62,839	40,799	103,638	4,267	1,346	5,613	7.28	3.41	5.73	64.92	2,267	2,193	4,460	+ 16	+ 0.36	4.30	93.07				
1869...	66,571	43,326	109,897	728	1,742	2,470	1.10	4.19	2.30	65.09	1,263	1,630	2,893	2.63	66,207	42,455	108,662	3,368	1,656	5,024	5.36	4.06	4.84	64.13	2,412	2,242	4,654	*194	*4.35	4.28	92.95				
1870...	69,629	45,938	115,567	3,058	2,612	5,670	4.59	5.68	5.16	66.29	1,495	1,765	3,260	2.96	68,100	44,632	112,732	1,893	2,177	4,070	2.86	4.88	3.75	65.39	2,555	2,350	4,905	*251	*5.39	4.35	91.98				
1871...	74,622	50,524	125,146	4,993	4,586	9,579	7.17	9.98	8.28	67.70	1,484	1,936	3,420	2.73	72,125	48,231	120,356	4,025	3,599	7,624	5.91	8.06	6.76	66.87	2,676	2,529	5,205	*300	*6.12	4.32	94.50				
1872...	79,618	53,935	133,553	4,996	3,411	8,407	6.69	6.75	6.72	67.74	1,382	1,947	3,329	2.66	77,120	52,230	129,350	4,995	3,999	8,994	6.93	8.29	7.47	67.71	2,620	2,645	5,265	*60	*1.15	4.07	100.95				
1873...	87,154	59,536	146,690	7,536	5,601	13,137	9.46	10.38	9.83	68.31	1,574	1,896	3,470	2.60	83,386	56,736	140,122	6,266	4,506	10,772	8.12	8.63	8.33	68.04	2,945	2,775	5,720	*455	*8.64	4.08	94.23				
1874...	97,860	65,657	163,517	10,706	6,121	16,827	12.28	10.28	11.47	67.09	1,503	2,086	3,589	2.44	92,507	62,596	155,103	9,121	5,860	14,981	10.93	10.33	10.69	67.66	3,280	3,103	6,383	*663	*11.59	4.12	94.60				
1875...	111,272	70,016	181,288	13,412	4,359	17,771	13.70	6.64	10.86	62.92	761	1,841	2,602	1.59	104,566	67,836	172,402	12,059	5,240	17,299	13.03	8.37	11.14	64.87	3,419	3,287	6,706	*323	*5.06	3.89	96.14				
1876...	113,883	73,217	187,100	2,611	3,201	5,812	2.35	4.57	3.21	64.31	1,291	2,145	3,436	1.89	112,578	71,616	184,194	8,012	3,780	11,792	7.66	5.57	6.84	63.53	3,540	3,363	6,903	*197	*2.94	3.75	95.00				
1877...	124,924	78,160	203,084	11,041	4,943	15,984	8.84	6.34	7.87	62.57	1,546	2,250	3,796	1.87	119,403	75,689	195,092	6,825	4,073	10,898	5.72	5.38	5.59	63.39	3,702	3,467	7,169	*266	*3.90	3.67	93.65				
YEAR.	DEATHS, THEIR PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION, THEIR ANNUAL, NUMERICAL, AND CENTESIMAL INCREASE.							INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND ITS PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION, ITS INCREASE OR DECREASE, NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL.							MARRIAGES, THEIR INCREASE OR DECREASE, NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL, AND THEIR PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.																				
	Male Deaths registered each year.	Female Deaths registered each year.	Total Deaths registered each year.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of each year.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of each year.	Centesimal Proportion Total Deaths bear to Mean Population of each year.	Number of Female Deaths to each 100 Male Deaths.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Below 2 years of age.	2 and under 5 years of age.	Total below 5 years of age.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of Children below 5 years of age.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of Children below 5 years of age.	Proportion Deaths of Children below 5 years of age bear to the total Deaths of each year.	Centesimal Proportion Deaths of Children below 5 years of age bear to Mean Population of each year.	Centesimal Proportion Deaths of Children under 1 year to Total Births, showing true infantile mortality.	CHURCH, OR REGISTRY OFFICE.																		
																	Church of Eng-land.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Primitive Methodist.	United Metho-dist.	Congregational.	Baptist.	Particular Bap-tist.	Lutheran.	Burnett Pro-Testant Church.	Hebrew.	German Inde-pendent.	Bible Christians.	Registration Act.	Total Marriages.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in Total Marriages.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Total Marriages.	Centesimal proportion Total Marriages bear to Mean Population of each year.
1856...	No Returns	
1857...	200	98	298	1.52	49.00	Ditto	
1858...	275	103	378	*80	*26.84	1.76	37.45	Ditto	
1859...	220	111	331	+ 47	+12.43	1.39	50.45	Ditto	
1860...	321	157	478	*147	*44.41	1.77	48.91	141	179	29	208	43.51	0.77	11.41	57	47	46	30	1	...	24	12	
1861...	357	143	500	*22	*4.60	1.60	40.05	136	169	19	188	+ 20	+ 9.61	37.60	0.59	9.55	80	61	4																

POPULATION.

Table No. I.

SHOWING the ESTIMATED POPULATION on 31st December, 1876; the NUMBER of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES REGISTERED in Queensland during the Year 1877; the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION of the Colony for the Year 1877.

Estimated Population, 31st December, 1876.			Births Registered in 1877.			Marriages Registered in 1877.	Deaths Registered in 1877.			Estimated Population, 31st December, 1877.			Estimated Mean Population, 31st December, 1877.		
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
113,983	73,217	187,100	3,702	3,467	7,169	1,477	2,156	1,217	3,373	124,924	78,160	203,084	119,403	75,639	195,092

BIRTHS.

Table No. II.

SHOWING the NUMBER of BIRTHS REGISTERED in each Quarter of the Year 1877.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		TOTAL OF EACH SEX.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Balonne	8	7	13	7	10	5	13	13	44	32	76
Blackall	2	2	...	...	2	5	4	4	8	11	19
Bowen	16	7	4	7	8	9	4	7	32	30	62
Brisbane	173	144	217	181	160	170	178	143	728	638	1,366
Bundaberg	6	14	9	12	18	12	10	14	43	52	95
Burke	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	7
Burnett	14	11	14	11	13	18	6	11	47	51	98
Caboolture	18	15	21	20	14	18	9	14	62	67	129
Cardwell	1	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	8	9	17
Charleville	4	...	1	1	3	...	2	3	10	4	14
Clermont	15	23	21	13	16	11	9	10	61	57	118
Cook	7	9	12	12	19	13	12	13	50	47	97
Cunnamulla	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	5	6
Dalby	12	17	15	12	17	13	13	15	57	57	114
Darling Downs North	12	9	17	13	17	19	11	11	57	52	109
Darling Downs East	30	15	26	25	30	25	35	25	121	90	211
Darling Downs West	2	2	6	2	4	5	3	7	15	16	31
Darling Downs Central	15	5	9	16	21	19	11	9	56	49	105
Drayton and Toowoomba	57	52	61	59	65	60	60	55	243	226	469
East Moreton	25	26	36	31	24	34	31	34	116	125	241
Etheridge	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	5
Fassifern	9	9	11	10	5	12	11	9	36	40	76
Gilberton	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gladstone	2	11	4	9	7	10	13	5	26	35	61
Gympie	31	48	34	26	30	40	27	36	122	150	272
Ipswich	45	40	49	46	40	41	33	41	167	168	335
Kennedy North	24	25	26	27	28	31	28	17	106	100	206
Kennedy South	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Leichhardt	13	11	17	19	12	7	8	5	50	42	92
Logan	25	22	20	21	25	25	23	23	93	91	184
Mackay	20	25	16	15	16	11	11	21	63	72	135
Maranoa	9	10	21	11	21	13	13	10	64	44	108
Marathon	1	1	2	1	...	1	5	1	8	4	12
Maryborough	55	55	53	37	47	58	52	52	207	202	409
Oxley	51	48	51	39	34	36	30	46	166	169	335
Palmer	2	1	2	4	1	1	12	7	17	13	30
Peak Downs	4	2	5	3	4	4	3	...	16	9	25
Rockhampton	56	56	60	49	70	63	72	51	258	219	477
Somerset	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Springure	8	8	5	3	10	4	5	5	28	20	48
Stanley	9	2	1	3	3	3	6	2	19	10	29
Stanthorpe	13	11	18	23	14	9	12	13	57	56	113
St. Lawrence	3	1	10	7	3	5	3	1	19	14	33
Tambo	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	5	9
Taroom	4	6	3	3	1	...	1	3	9	12	21
Tiaro	10	9	9	4	7	1	6	6	32	20	52
Townsville	15	20	9	16	29	14	11	12	64	62	126
Warrego	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Warwick	21	14	16	19	20	25	14	27	71	85	156
West Moreton	44	46	47	37	41	33	52	35	184	151	335
Westwood	9	9	7	6	7	6	8	3	31	24	55
Wide Bay	3	1	3	7	5	6	3	7	14	21	35
TOTAL	911	859	985	878	928	900	878	830	3,702	3,467	7,169
TOTAL EACH QUARTER	1,770	1,863	1,828	1,708	7,169						

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Table No. III.

SHOWING the NUMBER of MARRIAGES REGISTERED during the Year 1877.

Registry District.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian and United Presbyterian.	Wesleyan Methodists	Primitive Methodist.	United Methodist Free Church.	Congregational.	Baptist.	Particular Baptist.	Lutheran.	Burnett Protestant Church.	Hebrew Church.	German Independent Church.	Bible Christians.	Registration and Justices Marrying Act.	Total in 1877.
Balonne	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
Blackall	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bowen	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14
Brisbane	113	77	96	28	16	5	22	9	9	36	...	2	...	4	32	449
Bundaberg	...	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	17
Burke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Burnett	4	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
Caboolture	1	...	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cardwell	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Charleville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Clermont	2	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	27
Cook	11	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	45
Cunnamulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalby	3	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	39
Darling Downs North	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Darling Downs East	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Darling Downs West	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Darling Downs Central	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drayton and Toowoomba	12	35	11	12	...	...	8	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	6	103
East Moreton	1	1	...	6	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
Etheridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fassifern	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gilberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Gympie	8	13	6	4	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ipswich	18	18	8	14	2	1	11	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	91
Kennedy North	15	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	49
Kennedy South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leichhardt	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Logan	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18
Mackay	4	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Maranoa	10	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	31
Marathon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Maryborough	19	26	15	6	5	...	...	9	...	21	...	...	...	...	7	108
Oxley	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	20
Palmer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Peak Downs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockhampton	13	30	13	14	33	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110
Somerset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Springure	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Stanley	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stanthorpe	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17
St. Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Tambo	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Taroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tiaro	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5
Townsville	20	19	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Warrego	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	13	19	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	47
West Moreton	2	3	2	3	6	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	27
Westwood	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wide Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	308	341	215	123	76	7	81	36	11	98	5	2	...	9	165	1,477

SHOWING the NATIONALITY of 1,477 HUSBANDS and 1,477 WIVES MARRIED in QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1877.

This Table may be read thus :—Following the first line horizontally across the table, it appears that 90 men, natives of Queensland, were married during the year, of whom 38 were married to Queensland women, 4 to women natives of New South Wales, 2 to natives of Victoria, 21 to English women, and so on. Following the first column downwards, it appears that 213 women, natives of Queensland, were married, of whom 38 were married to men natives of the Colony, 14 to natives of New South Wales, 7 to Victorians, 2 to South Australians, 1 to a Native of Tasmania, and so on.

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

DEATHS.

Table No. VI.

SHOWING the NUMBER of DEATHS REGISTERED in Queensland, in EACH QUARTER of the Year 1877.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		TOTAL OF EACH SEX.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Balonne	3	2	2	3	4	1	6	4	15	10	25
Blackall	9	2	6	...	3	1	7	...	25	3	28
Bowen	4	1	7	...	5	3	4	2	20	6	26
Brisbane	107	72	118	76	75	77	112	104	412	329	741
Bundaberg	10	2	7	...	5	2	6	4	28	8	36
Burke ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	9	...	9
Burnett	6	2	4	6	8	4	5	5	23	17	40
Caboolture	6	3	2	4	5	4	2	2	15	13	28
Cardwell	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	6
Charleville	6	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	10	2	12
Clermont... ..	11	4	8	4	12	3	9	1	40	12	52
Cook	25	5	15	1	27	2	9	7	76	15	91
Cunnamulla	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Dalby	10	11	5	6	3	1	16	8	34	26	60
Darling Downs North ...	17	8	14	6	6	4	6	2	43	20	63
Darling Downs East ...	5	2	8	4	1	1	6	9	20	16	36
Darling Downs West ...	5	...	2	...	3	1	1	2	11	3	14
Darling Downs Central ...	6	4	8	2	8	2	4	6	26	14	40
Drayton and Toowoomba ...	34	21	31	23	14	11	29	26	108	81	189
East Moreton	20	19	14	12	28	7	14	13	76	51	127
Etheridge	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	6	1	7
Fassifern	2	2	5	2	...	2	4	4	11	10	21
Gilberton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	6	3	9
Gympie	16	15	10	6	9	5	26	12	61	38	99
Ipswich	14	16	23	12	17	19	23	21	77	68	145
Kennedy North... ..	11	4	12	3	16	4	13	12	52	23	75
Kennedy South... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Leichhardt	5	8	12	7	4	4	10	4	31	23	54
Logan	8	4	10	7	4	1	12	5	34	17	51
Mackay	11	3	8	3	37	5	39	4	95	15	110
Maranoa	7	5	12	4	4	2	6	1	29	12	41
Marathon	7	2	9	1	5	1	8	...	29	4	33
Maryborough	53	27	41	24	32	13	49	21	175	85	260
Oxley	20	19	28	16	18	8	22	15	88	58	146
Palmer	14	1	15	2	9	1	8	4	46	8	54
Peak Downs	5	1	4	2	2	...	3	...	14	3	17
Rockhampton	43	19	53	25	33	12	45	40	174	96	270
Somerset... ..	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	10	...	10
Springsure	7	2	3	1	1	...	5	...	16	3	19
Stanley	3	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	8	1	9
Stanthorpe	1	1	3	4	3	2	7	5	14	12	26
St. Lawrence	2	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	7	2	9
Tambo	4	1	...	1	5	...	3	...	12	2	14
Taroom ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	4	1	5
Tiaro	1	1	1	...	...	1	5	1	7	3	10
Townsville	7	9	5	3	9	3	5	6	26	21	47
Warrego... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Warwick... ..	11	7	6	7	8	7	17	14	42	35	77
West Moreton	13	10	12	13	10	5	14	3	49	31	80
Westwood	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	10	8	18
Wide Bay	7	2	3	2	7	...	4	2	21	6	27
TOTAL	569	322	544	299	457	224	586	372	2,156	1,217	3,373
TOTAL EACH QUARTER ...	891		843		681		958		3,373		

Table No. VII.

SHOWING the NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN, Male and Female, under FIVE YEARS of AGE, Registered during the Year 1877.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	UNDER TWO YEARS.		TWO YEARS AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER FIVE YEARS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Balonne	2	4	1	1	3	5	8
Blackall	4	3	...	...	4	3	7
Bowen	8	4	...	...	8	4	12
Brisbane	193	182	23	16	216	198	414
Bundaberg	13	2	1	1	14	3	17
Burke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnett	2	6	1	1	3	7	10
Caboolture	6	5	...	2	6	7	13
Cardwell	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Charleville	1	1	...	1	1	2	3
Clermont	17	8	2	1	19	9	28
Cook	5	5	2	1	7	6	13
Cunnamulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalby	19	15	2	2	21	17	38
Darling Downs North	20	10	3	...	23	10	33
Darling Downs East	6	5	3	2	9	7	16
Darling Downs West	2	1	1	...	3	1	4
Darling Downs Central	10	6	1	2	11	8	19
Drayton and Toowoomba	48	48	5	8	53	56	109
East Moreton	30	19	13	2	43	21	64
Etheridge	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Fassifern	7	5	1	...	8	5	13
Gilberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	1	3	...	...	1	3	4
Gympie	26	21	2	1	28	22	50
Ipswich	35	30	4	2	39	32	71
Kennedy North	15	10	1	3	16	13	29
Kennedy South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leichhardt	11	16	1	...	12	16	28
Logan	13	8	2	3	15	11	26
Mackay	3	4	3	2	6	6	12
Maranoa	9	4	...	1	9	5	14
Marathon	3	2	1	2	4	4	8
Maryborough	56	47	8	7	64	54	118
Oxley	36	35	7	2	43	37	80
Palmer	2	4	1	1	3	5	8
Peak Downs	3	2	...	1	3	3	6
Rockhampton	66	48	6	9	72	57	129
Somerset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springure	3	1	...	1	3	2	5
Stanley	3	...	1	...	4	...	4
Stanthorpe	6	7	1	...	7	7	14
St. Lawrence	2	1	2	...	4	1	5
Tambo	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Taroom	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Tiaro	2	2	...	...	2	2	4
Townsville	8	12	...	...	8	12	20
Warrego	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Warwick	15	19	3	2	18	21	39
West Moreton	26	19	2	3	28	22	50
Westwood	6	5	...	1	6	6	12
Wide Bay	4	2	1	...	5	2	7
TOTAL	750	634	106	81	856	715	1,571

SHOWING the NATIONALITY of MALES and FEMALES who DIED in Queensland, during the Year 1877.

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Table No. IX.

TABLE showing the OCCUPATIONS of 3,373 PERSONS who DIED in QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1877.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	Civil Officers and Subordinates.		Naval and Military.		LEARNED PROFESSIONS.				Literature, Arts, and Sciences.		Children.		Trade and Commerce.		Mechanics, Artificers, and Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	MINERLS.				PASTORAL PURSUITS.				AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.		Domestic Duties.	Domestic Servants.		Mariners.	PUBLIC BURTHEN.					Calling Unspecified.		TOTAL.							
					Clerical.	Judicial and Legal.	Medical and Surgical.	Other Educated Professions.									Gold, &c.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal and Basal Metals.	Graziers.	Superintendents.	Shepherds.	Stockmen.	Carriers.	Sugar Planters.					Farmers.	Farm Laborers and Servants.	Persons receiving Public Support.	Criminals.	Lunatics.										
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Balonne					1					4	6			1	3						3	1	1				3	1	1							15	10								
Blackall										4	3				14					2	3		1													25	3								
Bowon										8	4	2		2	3	4																				20	6								
Brisbane	5	1		1	1	3				225	223	26	2	42	52	10						2		2	6	69	5	11	11							20	24	412	329						
Bundaberg										15	3	1			10	1									1													28	8						
Burke												1			3	1				2	1																9								
Burnett										5	9	3		1	4	1					4				1		6	1	2		1						1		23	17					
Caboolture										6	7				2										4	2	5											15	13						
Cardwell										2		1			3																							6							
Charleville										1	2			1	5					1																			2						
Clermont										20	9	2		3	6	2					2		1			1		2											3	1	40	12			
Cook	2									7	8	6	2	4	14	27							1	3		2		2	2	1		1							7	2	76	15			
Cunnamulla															1														1											2					
Dalby										22	19	1	1	1	6						3						4	1	1											34	26				
Darling Downs North										24	12	2			12					1			1				7		1											43	20				
Darling Downs East										10	11			2	2	1				1	1				1	1	5													1		20	16		
Darling Downs West										2	2	1			2					3																				11	2				
Darling Downs Central										15	9	1			4					2			1			5															26	14			
Drayton and Toowoomba					2	1			1	63	63	3		7	14				2		1		1		6	1	14		2												7	1	108	81	
East Moreton						2			1	44	29	2		6	12										5	2	13		2		1											2	6	76	51
Etheridge	2									1	1					2				1																						6	1		
Fassifern										8	3														2		6		1															11	10
Gilberton																																													
Gladstone										2	3					1											1																		
Gympie									2	32	25	5			3	10										2		13														7			
Ipswich	2				2				1	42	34	4	1	7	9											2		30	1														3	2	
Kennedy North										18	14	5		3	5	19												8	1	1														1	
Kennedy South														1																															
Leichhardt										12	17	3			7												6	1																1	
Logan										17	12				13													4																1	
MacKay										7	6	4		1	82													6																1	
Maranoa										10	6	1	1	1	5						9		1					4	1															1	
Marathon										4	4	1			17						1																							2	
Maryborough	1							1	1	68	59	4		6	83	2					3		1		2		22		2													4			
Oxley					1					52	43	5		4	3											11		11																10	
Palmer	1									3	5	4		2	3	31												1			1												2		
Peak Downs										3	3			1	3	1													1															1	
Rockhampton	1									81	61	8	1	10	54	3					1	2	1	2		5		26	1	6		2											3	2	
Riverset															5																														
Springsure										3	2				4																														
Stanley					1					4																																			
Stanthorpe	1									8																		4																	
St. Lawrence										4	1				2														1																
Tambo											1				7																														
Taroom										1					1																														
Tiaro										3	2				1																														
Townsville										8	13	5		1	2	3													8															3	
Warrego										1	1																																		
Warwick	5									20	24	2		4	5	1																													

Table No. X.

CAUSES of DEATHS in QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1877, arranged in the order of degree of FATALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each cause.		Total Deaths from each cause in 1877.	Total Deaths from each cause in 1876.	Increase* or Decrease† in 1877.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each cause.		Total Deaths from each cause in 1877.	Total Deaths from each cause in 1876.	Increase* or Decrease† in 1877.
	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			
Convulsions	150	124	274	239	* 35	Brought forward ...	1977	1149	3126	3113	
Diarrhœa	120	127	247	263	+ 16	Killed by Lightning ...	5	1	6	5	* 1
Dysentery	176	61	237	298	+ 61	Insanity	4	2	6	2	* 4
Phthisis	171	54	225	260	+ 35	Scarlatina	1	4	5	28	+ 23
Debility	114	77	191	163	* 28	Ulceration of Intestines ...	3	2	5	7	+ 2
Atrophy	77	58	135	117	* 18	Ascites	4	1	5	2	* 3
Teething	62	52	114	110	* 4	Uterus Disease ... ..	...	5	5	2	* 3
Typhus	48	57	105	72	* 33	Killed by a Log	4	1	5	...	* 5
Remittent Fever ...	70	14	84	147	+ 63	Fumes of Hyponitric Acid ...	5	...	5	...	* 5
Croup	46	39	85	74	* 11	Drowning (suicide) ...	4	...	4	4	
Heart Disease	56	24	80	97	+ 17	Privation	4	...	4	16	+ 12
Pneumonia	63	17	80	75	* 5	Scalds	3	1	4	8	+ 4
Drowning (accident) ...	66	12	78	94	* 16	Erysipelas	3	1	4	7	+ 3
Premature Birth ...	35	25	60	36	* 24	Fall Down Mining Shaft... ..	4	...	4	4	
Bronchitis	27	24	51	71	+ 20	Killed by a Dray or other Vehicle	3	1	4	4	
Enteritis	25	21	46	67	+ 21	Blood Poisoning	3	1	4	3	* 1
Dropsy	32	15	47	60	+ 13	Cuts, &c. (suicide) ...	4	...	4	2	* 2
Cancer	24	21	45	36	* 9	Quinsy	2	1	3	6	+ 3
Diphtheria	27	17	44	54	+ 10	Poison (Suicide)	3	...	3	5	+ 2
Cephalitis	35	8	43	40	* 3	Hernia	2	1	3	5	+ 2
Senile Decay	26	13	39	42	+ 3	Joint Disease	1	2	3	4	+ 1
Old Age	25	14	39	20	* 19	Spleen Disease	3	...	3	3	
Brain Disease	23	15	38	43	+ 5	Manslaughter	3	...	3	3	
Childbirth ... ..	...	38	38	30	* 8	Kick from a Horse ...	3	...	3	2	* 1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	23	13	36	20	+ 16	Explosion of Gunpowder... ..	3	...	3	2	* 1
Congestion of Lungs ...	19	14	33	25	* 8	Others, Miasmatic	2	1	3	1	* 2
Apoplexy	23	7	30	34	+ 4	Hydatia, &c.	2	1	3	1	* 2
Influenza	28	2	30	12	* 18	Diabetes	3	...	3	...	* 3
Alcoholism	25	2	27	24	* 3	Skin Disease	1	2	3	...	* 3
Paralysis	20	6	26	19	* 7	Fall from a Dray	2	1	3	...	* 3
Burns	10	13	23	21	* 2	Whooping Cough	1	2	3	...	* 3
Pleurisy	13	10	23	18	* 5	Mortification	1	1	2	10	+ 8
Thrush	13	8	21	18	* 3	Fall of Earth	2	...	2	4	+ 2
Lung Disease	17	3	20	13	* 7	Gout	2	...	2	3	+ 1
Gastritis	7	12	19	31	+ 12	Suicide (otherwise)	2	...	2	3	+ 1
Hydrocephalus	10	8	18	27	+ 9	Carbuncle	1	1	2	1	* 1
Liver Disease	13	5	18	20	+ 2	Paramenia ... ..	...	2	2	1	* 1
Fall from a Horse ...	18	...	18	15	* 3	Navel Hæmorrhage	1	1	2	1	* 1
Peritonitis	10	7	17	25	+ 8	Execution, Hanging	2	...	2	1	* 1
Scrofula	11	5	16	9	* 7	Ischuria	1	1	2	...	* 2
Ague	14	2	16	1	* 15	Ostitis	1	1	2	...	* 2
Metria ... ..	...	15	15	13	* 2	Killed on Railway	2	...	2	...	* 2
Anuerism	13	2	15	13	* 2	Stricture of Intestines ...	2	...	2	...	* 2
Pleurisy	10	5	15	11	* 4	Measles ... ..	...	1	1	33	+ 32
Fractures	12	2	14	22	+ 8	Cuts, &c. (accident) ...	1	...	1	5	+ 4
Want of Breast Milk ...	6	8	14	9	* 5	Snake Bite	1	...	1	4	+ 3
Pericarditis	7	7	14	6	* 8	Run against a Tree	1	...	1	4	+ 3
Sunstroke	12	1	13	17	+ 4	Cystitis	1	...	1	2	+ 1
Hepatitis	8	5	13	13		Ulcer ... ..	...	1	1	2	+ 1
Nephria	9	4	13	4	* 9	Amputation	1	...	1	2	+ 1
Fall of a Tree	11	2	13	4	* 9	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	1	1	2	+ 1
Syphilis	9	3	12	9	* 3	Cyanosis ... ..	...	1	1	1	
Jaundice	7	5	12	6	* 6	Spina Bifida ... ..	...	1	1	1	
Suffocation	4	7	11	16	+ 5	Tread of a Horse... ..	1	...	1	1	
Rheumatism	7	4	11	8	* 3	Gored by a Bullock ...	1	...	1	1	
Asthma	6	3	9	11	+ 2	Small Pox... ..	1	...	1	...	* 1
Laryngitis	4	5	9	9		Cholera, Asiatic	1	...	1	...	* 1
Poison (accident) ...	8	1	9	6	* 3	Fall from a Cliff	1	...	1	...	* 1
Murder by Whites ...	7	2	9	5	* 4	Fall from a Bridge ... ..	...	1	1	...	* 1
Stomach Disease	6	2	8	17	+ 9	Fall from a Scaffold ...	1	...	1	...	* 1
Kidney Disease	6	2	8	14	+ 6	Fall from a Ladder	1	...	1	...	* 1
Others, Tubercular ...	8	...	8	10	+ 2	Gonorrhœa	1	...	1	...	* 1
Cholera	4	4	8	7	* 1	Noma ... ..	...	1	1	...	* 1
Gunshot Wounds(accident)	7	1	8	4	* 4	Chorea ... ..	...	1	1	...	* 1
Murder by Blacks ...	7	1	8	2	* 6						
Purpura	5	2	7	9	+ 2						
Hanging (suicide) ...	6	1	7	7							
Other Malformations ...	2	5	7	6	* 1	Violent Deaths not classed	1	...	1	...	* 1
Gunshot Wounds (suicide)	7	...	7	3	* 4	Deaths, cause ill defined ...	22	13	35	45	+ 10
Nephritis	4	3	7	2	* 5	Deaths, cause unspecified...	41	9	50	76	+ 26
Epilepsy	3	3	6	10	+ 4						
Carried forward ...	1977	1149	3126	3113		TOTAL	2,156	1,217	3,373		

TABLE No. XI.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1877.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XI.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1877—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.		
Brought forward			177	41	13	9	2	242	12	7	21	23	16	33	46	45	28	27	18	13	11	5	3	57	607	351	958		
CLASS III.—Order VI.																													
1. Ovarian Dropsy			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Uterus Disease			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																													
1A. Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
2. Joint Disease			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																													
2. Ulcer			1	1	2
3. Skin Disease, &c.			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			178	41	13	9	2	243	12	7	21	24	16	33	46	45	28	27	19	13	11	5	3	57	610	362	972		
CLASS IV.—Order I.																													
1. Premature Birth			35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	25	60
2. Cyanosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Spina Bifida			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Other Malformations			2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
5. Teething			45	17	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	52	114
CLASS IV.—Order II.																													
1. Paramenia			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2. Childbirth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38
CLASS IV.—Order III.																													
1. Old Age			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	7	10	...	25	14	39
2. Senile Decay			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	5	6	...	26	13	39
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																													
1. Atrophy			58	15	1	1	2	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	58	135
2. Debility			83	3	...	2	2	90	...	1	2	2	...	3	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	114	77	191
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			223	35	1	3	4	266	...	1	2	2	...	3	1	2	1	3	5	6	12	12	16	9	341	286	627		
CLASS V.—Order I.																													
1. Fractures and Contusions,			1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
2. Gunshot Wounds			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.			...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Burns			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scalds			2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23
6. Sunstroke			...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
7. Poison			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect			1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
9. Drowning			...	3	3	1	1	8	5	5	...	5	6	6	6	5	2	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
10. Suffocation			2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	12	78
11. Killed by a fall from a horse			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
12. Killed by a kick from a horse			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by a tread of a horse			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Killed by a bullock			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Killed on railway			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Killed by lightning			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Killed by fall of a tree			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Killed by being run against a tree			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Killed by a fall of earth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Killed by fall from a dray			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Killed by a log of timber			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Killed by a fall from a cliff			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Killed by a fall from a bridge			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Killed by a fall from a scaffold			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Killed by a fall from a ladder			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Killed by fumes of hyponitric acid			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Blood poisoning			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Amputation			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Injury at birth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Navel hæmorrhage			1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order III.																													
1. Murder { By Whites			2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	9
2. Manslaughter			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order IV.																													
Suicide { Gunshot Wounds			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	7
Cuts, Stabs, &c.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order V.																													
1. Execution, hanging			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS V.			9	6	4	2	1	22	12	12	7	25	27	25	22	19	10	11	10	2	2	2	1	33	242	52	294		
Violent Deaths not classed			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths, cause ill defined			7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths, cause unspecified			5	1	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEATHS OF MALES FROM ALL CAUSES			589	161	55	35	16	856	42	31	61	104	91	119	121	120	76	72	55	41	36	24	23	284	2,156	1,217	3,373		

TABLE No. XII.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1877.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XII.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1877—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.
Brought forward			142	38	2	8	4	204	18	8	15	13	13	10	11	10	11	9	9	8	3	5	2	2	351	607	958
CLASS III.—Order VI.																											
1. Ovarian Dropsy																											
2. Uterus Disease												1	1		1	1				1					5		5
CLASS III.—Order VII.																											
1A. Ost'itis, Periostitis, &c.																	1								1	1	2
2. Joint Disease									2																2	1	3
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																											
2. Ulcer			1					1				1					1								1		1
3. Skin Disease, &c.																									2	1	3
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			143	38	12	8	4	205	20	8	15	15	14	10	12	11	13	9	9	9	3	5	2	2	362	610	972
CLASS IV.—Order I.																											
1. Premature Birth			25					25																	25	35	60
2. Cyanosis					1			1																	1		1
3. Spina Bifida			1					1																	1		1
4. Other Malformations			5					5																	5	2	7
5. Teething			26	24	2			52																	52	62	114
CLASS IV.—Order II.																											
1. Paramenia										1	1														2		2
2. Childbirth											4	7	6	13	6	2									38		38
CLASS IV.—Order III.																											
1. Old Age																					2	4	8		14	25	39
2. Senile Decay																				3	5	1	4		13	26	39
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																											
1. Atrophy			45	9	2		1	57	1																58	77	135
2. Debility			62	4	2			68							2	2	1	1	1	1				1	77	114	191
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			164	37	7		1	209	1	1	5	7	6	13	8	4	1	1	1	4	7	5	12	1	286	341	627
CLASS V.—Order I.																											
1. Fractures and Contusions												1				1									2	12	14
2. Gunshot Wounds									1																1	7	8
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.																										1	1
4. Burns			1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1							1				2	13	10	23
5. Scalds																									1	3	4
6. Sunstroke								1						1											1	12	13
7. Poison									1																1	8	9
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect																										1	1
9. Drowning					2			2	2	3	1	1								1					12	66	78
10. Suffocation			4					4		1					1	1		1		1					7	4	11
11. Killed by a fall from a horse																										18	18
12. Killed by a kick from a horse																										3	3
13. Killed by a tread of a horse																										1	1
14. Killed by a bullock																										1	1
15. Killed on railway																										2	2
16. Killed by lightning										1															1	5	6
17. Killed by fall of a tree									1						1										2	11	13
18. Killed by being run against a tree																										1	1
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft																										4	4
20. Killed by a fall of earth																										2	2
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder																											

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1877.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XIII.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1877—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.		
-Brought forward			319	79	25	17	6	446	30	15	36	36	29	43	57	55	39	36	27	21	14	10	5	59	958	607	351		
CLASS III.—Order VI.																													
1. Ovarian Dropsy																									5		5		
2. Uterus Disease												1	1		1	1				1									
CLASS III.—Order VII.																													
1a. Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.												1					1								2	1	1		
2. Joint Disease									2										1						3	1	2		
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																													
2. Ulcer			1					1																	1		1		
3. Skin Disease, &c.			1					1				1													3	1	2		
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			321	79	25	17	6	448	32	15	36	39	30	43	58	56	41	36	28	22	14	10	5	59	972	610	362		
CLASS IV.—Order I.																													
1. Premature Birth			60					60																	60	35	25		
2. Cyanosis					1			1																	1		1		
3. Spina Bifida			1					1																	1		1		
4. Other Malformations			7					7																	7		5		
5. Teething			71	41	2			114																	114	62	52		
CLASS IV.—Order II.																													
1. Paramenia										1	1														2		2		
2. Childbirth										4	7	6	13	6	2										38		38		
CLASS IV.—Order III.																													
1. Old Age																			1	2	7	11	18		39	25	14		
2. Senile Decay																			4	7	12	6	10		39	26	13		
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																													
1. Atrophy			103	24	3	1	3	134	1																135	77	58		
2. Debility			145	7	2	2	2	158		1	2	2		3	3	4	2		4	1	1				191	114	77		
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			387	72	8	3	5	475	1	2	7	9	6	16	9	6	2	4	6	10	19	17	28	10	627	341	286		
CLASS V.—Order I.																													
1. Fractures and Contusions			1					1	1			3		2	3	4									14	12	2		
2. Gunshot Wounds									1			1	2	1		1		1							8	7	1		
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.						1		1																	1	1	1		
4. Burns			3	1	2	1	1	8	2	1	1	3	2			1			1						23	10	13		
5. Scalds				2			1	3					1												4	3	1		
6. Sunstroke												1	3						2	1					13	12	1		
7. Poison									1	1		1	2		1		1								9	8	1		
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect			1					1																	1	1	1		
9. Drowning				3	5	1	1	10	7	8	1	6	6	6	6	5	2		1	3	2	1	1	1	12	78	66	12	
10. Suffocation			6					6		1					1	1	1								11	4	4		
11. Killed by a fall from a horse										1	1	3	4	1	1	2		2	1						18	18			
12. Killed by a kick from a horse										1					1										3	3			
13. Killed by a tread of a horse										1															1	1			
14. Killed by a bullock												1													1	1			
15. Killed on railway												1													2	2			
16. Killed by lightning										1				1	1										1	6	5		
17. Killed by fall of a tree								1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1				2	1					13	11	2		
18. Killed by being run against a tree												1													1	1			
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft													1	1		1									4	4			
20. Killed by a fall of earth														1					1						2	2			
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder											1	1		1		1									3	3			
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle				1				1	1					1		1									4	3	1		
23. Killed by fall from a dray										1		1			1										3	2	1		
24. Killed by a log of timber								2	1																5	4	1		
25. Killed by a fall from a cliff									1									1	1						1	1			
26. Killed by a fall from a bridge																									1	1			
27. Killed by a fall from a scaffold												1													1	1	1		
28. Killed by a fall from a ladder													2												1	1			
29. Killed by fumes of hyponitric acid																									3	5			
30. Blood poisoning				1				1	1			1			1											4	3	1	
31. Amputation											1															1	1		
32. Injury at birth			1					1																	1	1	1		
33. Naval hemorrhage			2					2																	2	1	1		
CLASS V.—Order III.																													
1. Murder (By Whites)			4					4							1	1		1							2	9	7	2	
2. Manslaughter													1		2										3	7	1		
CLASS V.—Order IV.																													
Suicide	Gunshot Wounds											1			3		1		1						1	7	7		
	Cuts, Stabs, &c.														1										2	4	4		
	Poison														1	1			1						3	3			
	Drowning														1	1	1								4	4			
	Hanging														1	1	1	2							7	6	1		
Otherwise															1										2	2			
CLASS V.—Order V.																													
1. Execution, hanging																									2	2			
TOTAL OF CLASS V.			18	8	7	3	3	39	20	18	9	23	28	26	25	22	10	12	10	4	2	3	2	36	294	242	52		
Violent Deaths not classed															1										1	1			
Deaths, cause ill defined			11					11							3	5	5	1	2		1				7	35	22		
Deaths, cause unspecified																													

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Queensland during each Month of the Year 1877.

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TABLE No. XIV.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Queensland during each Month of the Year 1877—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Brought forward			48	26	40	19	54	35	39	32	52	31	54	26	42	23	43	26	56	27	58	35	63	36	58	35	607	351	958
CLASS III.—Order VI.																													
1. Ovarian Dropsy			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Uterus Disease			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																													
1A. Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
2. Joint Disease			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																													
2. Ulcer			...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Skin Disease, &c.			...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			49	27	40	20	54	35	39	32	52	32	54	27	42	25	44	26	56	27	58	38	64	37	58	36	610	362	972
CLASS IV.—Order I.																													
1. Premature Birth			...	...	6	2	1	1	4	1	6	3	3	1	3	2	3	...	2	5	...	5	3	2	4	2	...	1	35
2. Cyanosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	60
3. Spina Bifida			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Other Malformations			...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
5. Teething			...	...	10	4	10	5	6	9	9	4	7	6	3	2	1	1	...	2	5	5	1	1	3	5	7	8	114
CLASS IV.—Order II.																													
1. Paramenia			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2. Childbirth			...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	38	38
CLASS IV.—Order III.																													
1. Old Age			...	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	2	1	2	4	1	2	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	25
2. Senile Decay			...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	6	2	5	1	3	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	26	14
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																													
1. Atrophy			...	...	6	4	3	2	8	7	14	4	8																

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES Registered in

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboorture.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs West.	Darling Downs Central.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	East Moreton.	Etheridge.	Fassfern.	Gilberton.	Gladstone.	
CLASS I.—Order I.																											
1.	Small Pox, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3A.	Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
4.	Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Croup	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Metria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Carbuncle, Boil, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12.	Dysentery	...	...	4	2	21	5	...	3	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
13.	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	3	45	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	9	4	1	...	1
14.	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14A.	Choera, Asiatic	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ague	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
17.	Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order II.																											
1.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Gonorrhoea, Stricture of the Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order III.																											
1.	Privation	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Purpura and Scurvy	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } { Intemperance }	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order IV.																											
1.	Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...
2.	Worms, Hydatia, &c....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS I.	3	13	5	115	9	4	4	4	3	1	16	31	1	15	13	6	1	8	27	19	2	3	...	1
CLASS II.—Order I.																											
1.	Gout	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Dropsy	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Cancer, Tumor, and Polypus	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
4.	Noma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Order II.																											
1.	Scrofula	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2.	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
3.	Phthisis Hemoptysis	...	...	...	...	2	2	38	3	1	1	2	1	...	3	5	...	2	...	1	...	6	8	...	1	...
4.	Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS II. ...			...	...	2	6	66	4	1	4	2	1	...	3	9	...	5	4	3	2	1	10	12	...	1	...
CLASS III.—Order I.																											
1.	Cephalitis	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Paralysis	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	2	34	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	...
8.	Brain Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order II.																											
1.	Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Aneurism	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Heart Disease	...	2	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order III.																											
1.	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
3.	Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...
4A.	Congestion of the Lungs, Pulmonary Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Asthma	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6.	Lung Disease	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order IV.																											
1.	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Ascites	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5.	Ulceration of the Intestines	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Hernia	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Ileus	2	
9.	Stricture of Intestines	2	3	
11.	Stomach Disease, &c.	1	
13.	Hepatitis	1</					

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TABLE No.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES Registered in the Several

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs West.	Darling Downs Central.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	East Moreton.	Etheridge.	Fassifern.	Gilberton.	Gladstone.	
Brought forward ...			4	6	5	117	7	1	7	5	1	4	14	15	...	10	10	2	3	4	37	10	2	1	...	1	
CLASS III.—Order VI.																											
1.	Ovarian Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Uterus Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																											
1A.	Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																											
2.	Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Skin Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			4	6	5	117	8	1	7	5	1	4	14	15	...	10	10	2	3	4	38	10	2	1	...	1	
CLASS IV.—Order I.																											
1.	Premature Birth	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
2.	Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Teething	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	1
CLASS IV.—Order II.																											
1.	Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order III.																											
1.	Old Age	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
2.	Senile Decay	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																											
1.	Atrophy	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...
2.	Debility	...	1	1	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	4	2	1	6	8	6	1	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS IV....			2	1	1	80	6	...	2	1	...	...	3	5	...	2	7	4	2	7	24	27	1	5	...	1
CLASS V.—Order I.																											
1.	Fractures, Contusions, &c.	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2.	Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Poison	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Drowning	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...
10.	Suffocation	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11.	Killed by a fall from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Killed by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Killed by a tread of a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Killed by a bullock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Killed on railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Killed by lightning	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Killed by a fall of a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
18.	Killed by being run against a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Killed by a fall down a mining shaft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Killed by fall of earth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Killed by an explosion of gunpowder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Killed by a dray or other vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Killed by fall from a dray	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Killed by a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Killed by a fall from a cliff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Killed by a fall from a bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Killed by a fall from a scaffold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Killed by a fall from a ladder	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.	Killed by fumes of hyponitric acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.	Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.	Amputation	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.	Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.	Naval hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* CLASS V.—Order III.																											
1.	Murder { By Whites	1
	{ By Blacks	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order IV.																											
Suicide {	Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanging	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order V.																											
1.	Execution, hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

* Order II, Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

XV.—continued.

Registry Districts during the Year 1877—continued.

XVI.—continued.

Registry Districts during the Year 1877—continued.

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TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS Registered in

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs West.	Darling Downs Central.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	East Moreton.	Etheridge.	Fassifern.	Gilberton.	Gladstone.
CLASS I.—Order I.																								
1. Small Pox, &c.
2. Measles
3. Scarlatina	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3A. Diphtheria	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Quinsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Croup	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
8. Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Metria	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
10. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.
11. Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dysentery	...	4	2	35	7	...	3	2	1	1	3	4	...	9	6	1	...	6	13	5	1	2	...	1
13. Diarrhoea	3	97	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	19	14	...	...	...	...
14. Cholera	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14A. Cholera, Asiatic	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ague	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.	...	4	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
17. Rheumatism
18. Others	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order II.																								
1. Syphilis	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of the Urethra	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order III.																								
1. Privation	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Want of Breast Milk	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Purpura and Scourvy	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } Intemperance	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order IV.																								
1. Thrush	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...
2. Worms, Hydatia, &c...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS I.	4	13	6	233	12	4	5	6	3	3	21	37	1	24	19	8	2	12	54	36	2	7	...	1
CLASS II.—Order I.																								
1. Gout	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
2. Dropsy	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cancer, Tumor, and Polypus	1	12	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...
4. Noma
5. Mortification	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Order II.																								
1. Scrofula	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Tabes Mesenterica	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Phthisis Hemoptysis	...	2	3	53	3	1	1	4	1	...	3	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	9	12	...	1	...	...
4. Hydrocephalus	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Others	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS II.	3	2	8	97	5	1	6	7	1	...	3	11	...	7	4	4	2	1	15	19	...	3	...	...
CLASS III.—Order I.																								
1. Cephalitis	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
2. Apoplexy	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
3. Paralysis
4. Insanity	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chorea
6. Epilepsy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Convulsions	...	2	2	63	2	...	3	2	...	1	4	3	...	7	10	1	1	3	11	6	...	3	...	2
8. Brain Disease, &c.	2	12	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order II.																								
1. Pericarditis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. Aneurism	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Heart Disease	3	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	2	1	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order III.																								
1. Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
2. Bronchitis	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	12	2	...	...	...	...
3. Pleurisy	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Pneumonia	...	1	1	5	1	...	3	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	...
4A. Congestion of the Lungs, Pulmonary Apoplexy	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
5. Asthma	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6. Lung Disease	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order IV.																								
1. Gastritis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Enteritis	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
3. Peritonitis	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ascites	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ulceration of the Intestines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hernia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ileus	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
9. Stricture of Intestines	1	...	...	...	...
11. Stomach Disease, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Hepatitis	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Jaundice	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Liver Diseases, &c.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Spleen Disease, &c.
CLASS III.—Order V.																								
1. Nephritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ischuria
3. Nephria	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4. Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cystitis
7. Kidney Disease	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carried forward	5	8	5	205	8	1	12	8	1	4	17	17	...	15	17	6	4	11	60	24	2	4	...	3

No. XVII.

the several Registry Districts during the Year 1877.

[illegible]

TABLE No.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS Registered in the Several

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs West.	Darling Downs Central.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	East Moreton.	Etheridge.	Fassfern.	Gilberton.	Gladstone.
Brought forward ...	5	8	5	205	8	1	12	8	1	4	17	17	...	15	17	6	4	11	60	24	2	4	...	3
CLASS III.—Order VI.																								
1. Ovarian Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Uterus Disease ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																								
1A. Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Joint Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																								
2. Ulcer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Skin Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS III.	5	8	5	207	10	1	13	8	1	4	17	17	...	15	17	6	4	12	62	25	2	4	...	3
CLASS IV.—Order I.																								
1. Premature Birth ...	...	...	3	21	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...
2. Cyanosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Malformations ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Teething ...	1	...	...	31	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	5	...	3	...	1
CLASS IV.—Order II.																								
1. Paramenia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Childbirth ...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order III.																								
1. Old Age ...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
2. Senile Decay ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	6	...	1	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																								
1. Atrophy ...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...
2. Debility ...	2	1	...	22	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	6	...	6	...	16	8	...	...	...	1
TOTAL OF CLASS IV...	5	1	4	160	8	...	7	4	...	...	4	8	...	8	10	11	3	9	46	37	1	5	...	2
CLASS V.—Order I.																								
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c. ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2. Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burns ...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5. Scalds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poison ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drowning ...	4	...	...	6	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...
10. Suffocation ...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Killed by a fall from a horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
12. Killed by a kick from a horse ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by a tread of a horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Killed by a bullock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Killed on railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Killed by lightning ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Killed by a fall of a tree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
18. Killed by being run against a tree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Killed by fall of earth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
23. Killed by fall from a dray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Killed by a log ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25. Killed by a fall from a cliff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Killed by a fall from a bridge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
27. Killed by a fall from a scaffold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Killed by a fall from a ladder ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Killed by fumes of hyponitric acid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Blood poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Amputation ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Naval hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* CLASS V.—Order III.																								
1. Murder { By Whites ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order IV.																								
Suicide { Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cuts, Stabs, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Drowning ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Hanging ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Otherwise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order V.																								
1. Execution, hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS V. ...	7	...	1	38	1	2	5	3	1	4	4	12	1	5	10	6	1	6	10	8	...	2	...	3
Violent Deaths not classed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths, cause ill defined ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths, cause unspecified ...	1	2	1	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM ALL CAUSES	25	28	26	741	36	9	40	28	6	12	52	91	2	60	63	36	14	40	189	127	7	21	...	9

* Order II., Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

XVII.—continued.

Registry Districts during the Year 1877—continued.

[illegible]

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane during the Year 1877.

CLASS, ORDER AND DISEASE.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	
CLASS I.—Order I.																											
1A. Chicken Pox, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3A. Diphtheria	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Quinsy	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Croup	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	3	6	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Metria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dysentery	...	5	5	2	...	...	12	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	21	14	35
13. Diarrhoea	...	26	12	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	45	52	97
14. Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14A. Cholera, Asiatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
15. Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
17. Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	1	...	1
CLASS I.—Order II.																											
1. Syphilis	2	2	1	3
CLASS I.—Order III.																											
1. Privation	3	6	9
2. Want of Breast Milk	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Purpura and Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } Intemperance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
5. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order IV.																											
1. Thrush	1	1	2
2. Worms, Hydatia, &c.	1	1	1	2
TOTAL OF CLASS I.		...	36	19	8	2	65	5	2	5	9	3	4	5	7	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	1	115	118	233	
CLASS II.—Order I.																											
1. Gout	1	...	1
2. Dropsy	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	3	10
3. Cancer, Tumor, and Polypus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
5. Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Order II.																											
1. Scrofula	1	1	2	2	...	2
2. Tabes Mesenterica	3	1	...	1	5	1	6	...	12
3. Phthisis and Hemoptysis	1	1	3	6	7	6	3	5	1	1	5	38	15	53
4. Hydrocephalus	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
5. Others
TOTAL OF CLASS II.		...	7	5	1	...	14	1	1	3	6	8	8	3	6	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	66	31	97	
CLASS III.—Order I.																											
1. Cephalitis	3	1	4	1	1	1	7	...	7
2. Apoplexy	2	...	4
3. Paralysis	1	2	...	7
4. Insanity
5. Epilepsy	1	1	2	...	2
7. Convulsions	...	...	25	6	2	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	29	63
8. Brain Disease, &c.	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
CLASS III.—Order II.																											
1. Pericarditis	2	...	1	1	5	3	3
2. Aneurism	5
3. Heart Disease	1	5	1	1	10	...	15
CLASS III.—Order III.																											
1. Laryngitis	1	1
2. Bronchitis	2	...	1	...	3	3	6	9
3. Pleurisy	1	1	3	4
4. Pneumonia	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	5
4A. Congestion of the Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	11
5. Asthma	1	1	1	2
6. Lung Disease	1	1	2	...	2
CLASS III.—Order IV.																											
1. Gastritis	5	5
2. Enteritis	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	7	4	11
3. Peritonitis	1	1	...	1	3	1	5
4. Ascites	1	1	...	3
5. Ulceration of Intestines	1	1	1	2	...	2
6. Hernia	2	...	4
7. Ileus	1	...	1	1
8. Intussusception
10. Fistula	1	...	2
11. Stomach Disease, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	2
13. Hepatitis	1	1	2
14. Jaundice	1	1	2
15. Liver Disease, &c....	1	1	1	1	1	4	...	3	7
16. Spleen Disease, &c.
CLASS III.—Order V.																											
1. Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1</								

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1877--
continued.

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

TABLE No. XIX.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1877—
continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	
Brought forward			33	8	3	...	...	44	5	3	4	5	5	...	3	5	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	..	88	117	205
CLASS III.—Order VI.																												
1. Ovarian Dropsy	1	1	...	1
2. Uterus Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																												
2. Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																												
1. Phlegmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Skin Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			33	8	3	...	...	44	5	3	4	5	6	...	3	5	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	...	9	117	207
CLASS IV.—Order I.																												
1. Premature Birth	9	9	9	12	21
2. Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Spina Bifida	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Other Malformations	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
5. Teething	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	31
CLASS IV.—Order II.																												
1. Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
CLASS IV.—Order III.																												
1. Old Age	1	1	5	6
2. Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	5	8
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																												
1. Atrophy	24	5	1	30	30	34	64
2. Debility	10	1	11	1	...	1	1	14	8	22
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			58	10	1	69	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	80	80	160
CLASS V.—Order I.																												
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	1	1	3	4
2. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burns	1	...	1	1	2	2	4
5. Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drowning	1	1	1	2	4	6
10. Suffocation	3	3	3	2	5
11. Killed by a fall from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Killed by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by a tread of a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Killed by a bullock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Killed on railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Killed by lightning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
17. Killed by fall of a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Killed by being run against a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Killed by a fall of earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23. Killed by fall from a dray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Killed by a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
25. Killed by a fall from a cliff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Killed by a fall from a bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Killed by a fall from a scaffold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Killed by a fall from a ladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29. Killed by fumes of hyponitric acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Amputation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
32. Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Navel hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* CLASS V.—Order III.																												
1. Murder { By Whites	1	1

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane during the Year 1877.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XX.-continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1877—
continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	
Brought forward			72	19	8	1	1	101	5	4	9	9	9	6	10	17	7	8	7	3	4	2	3	1	205	117	88	
CLASS III.—Order VI.																												
1. Ovarian Dropsy	1	...	1
2. Uterus Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																												
2. Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																												
1. Phlegmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3. Skin Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			72	19	8	1	1	101	5	4	9	9	10	6	10	17	8	8	7	3	4	2	3	1	207	117	90	
CLASS IV.—Order I.																												
1. Premature Birth	21	21	21	12	9
2. Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Spina Bifida	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Other Malformations	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
5. Teething	...	...	22	9	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	16
CLASS IV.—Order II.																												
1. Paramenia	2	2	4	...	4
2. Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order III.																												
1. Old Age	1	3	2	2	1	...	6	5	1
2. Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	8	5	3
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																												
1. Atrophy	52	10	1	...	1	64	64	34	30
2. Debility	18	1	19	1	...	1	1	22	8	14
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			117	20	1	...	1	139	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	5	6	2	1	...	160	80	80
CLASS V.—Order I.																												
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	2	...	1	...	1	4	3	1
2. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Burns	1	1	...	2	1	1	4	2	2
5. Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poison	1	1	1	1	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. XXI.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in the District of Brisbane in each Month of the Year 1877—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Brought forward	7	7	9	5	12	6	9	5	9	5	11	8	6	10	8	10	12	9	10	10	12	6	12	7	117	11	205
CLASS III.—Order VI.																											
1. Ovarian Dropsy
2. Uterus Disease	1	...	...	...	1	1
CLASS III.—Order VII.																											
2. Joint Disease
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																											
1. Phlegmon
2. Ulcer
3. Skin Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL OF CLASS III.	7	8	9	5	12	6	9	5	9	5	11	8	6	10	8	10	12	9	10	10	12	7	12	7	117	90	207
CLASS IV.—Order I.																											
1. Premature Birth	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	12	9	21
2. Cyanosis
3. Spina Bifida	1	...	...	...	1	1
4. Other Malformations	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
5. Teething	3	...	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	2	3	5	15	16	31
CLASS IV.—Order II.																											
1. Paramenia
2. Childbirth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
CLASS IV.—Order III.																											
1. Old Age	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	6
2. Senile Decay	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																											
1. Atrophy	2	4	2	...	1	2	8	2	1	4	2	1	1	3	3	3	...	...	4	2	2	5	8	4	34	30	64
2. Debility	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	8	14	22
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.	12	6	5	1	5	4	13	7	5	6	6	4	4	7	5	8	3	6	7	10	4	11	11	10	80	80	160
CLASS V.—Order I.																											
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
2. Gunshot Wounds
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	1	...	1
4. Burns	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
5. Scalds
6. Sunstroke
7. Poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
9. Drowning	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Suffocation	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
11. Killed by a fall from a horse	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
12. Killed by a kick from a horse	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by a tread of a horse	1	...	1
14. Killed by a bullock
15. Killed on railway
16. Killed by lightning
17. Killed by fall of a tree	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
18. Killed by being run against a tree
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft
20. Killed by a fall of earth
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	1	...
23. Killed by fall from a dray	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
24. Killed by a log
25. Killed by a fall from a cliff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
26. Killed by a fall from a bridge
27. Killed by a fall from a scaffold
28. Killed by a fall from a ladder
29. Killed by fumes of hyponitric acid	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
30. Blood poisoning
31. Amputation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Injury at birth	1	...	1
33. Navel hæmorrhage
* CLASS V.—Order III.																											
1. Murder { By Whites	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Manslaughter { By Blacks
CLASS V.—Order IV.																											
Gunshot Wounds	1	...	...	...	...	...	...				

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Registry Districts, with the names of the Persons holding the Office of District Registrar, during the Year 1877.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

HENRY JORDAN, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.
W. T. BLAKENEY, DEPUTY REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Balonne	JAMES BOYLE TONSON.
Blackall and Tambo	THOMAS J. SADLIER.
Bowen	WALDRON BURROWES.
East Moreton and Oxley	HENRY JORDAN, REGISTRAR - GENERAL, and WILLIAM THEOPHILUS BLAKENEY, DEPUTY REGISTRAR-GENERAL.
Bundaberg	HORACE BURKITT.
Burke	SAMUEL MILLS BARTER succeeded by JOSEPH PRESCOTT WELLS.
Burnett	JOHN CONNOLLY.
Caboolture	THOMAS BRYCE.
Cardwell	BRINSLEY GUISE SHERIDAN.
Charleville	WILLIAM E. PARRY-OKEDEN.
Clermont	WILLIAM CAVE.
Cook	JAMES C. BAIRD.
Cunnamulla	WILLIAM OSBORNE NORRIS.
Dalby and Darling Downs North	FREDERICK W. ROCHE.
Darling Downs West	ALLAN R. WETTENHALL succeeded by CHARLES F. CUMMING.
Darling Downs East and Warwick	ARCHIBALD STEWART.
Drayton and Toowoomba, and Darling Downs Central	JOHN ALEXANDER BOYCE.
Etheridge and Gilberton	BERNARD C. MCGROARTY.
Fassifern	JAMES J. ANDERSON.
Gladstone	JOHN S. POWE.
Gympie	ROBERT D. BEESTON.
Ipswich and West Moreton	WILLIAM HENDREN.
Kennedy North	WILLIAM SAMWELL.
Kennedy South	JOHN T. HOUGHTON.
Leichhardt	ARTHUR MORLEY FRANCIS.
Logan	ROBERT MILLER.
Mackay	W. R. GOODALL.
Maranoa	HENRY T. MCFARLANE.
Marathon	AYNSLEY J. ELLIOT succeeded by THOMAS S. SWORD.
Maryborough and Wide Bay	STANLEY G. HILL succeeded by SIDNEY B. TERRY.
Palmer	PHILIP F. SELLHEIM.
Peak Downs	GEORGE F. PRICE.
Rockhampton and Westwood	FRANK N. BEDDEK succeeded by CHARLES W. MACAULAY succeeded by STANLEY GRANTHAM HILL.
Somerset	HENRY M. CHESTER succeeded by CHARLES E. BEDDOME.
Springsure	JOHN G. MACDONALD.
Stanley	GEORGE R. MCPHAIL.
Stanthorpe	CHARLES WILLIAM PITTS.
St. Lawrence	HENRY MONTAGUE COCKBURN.
Taroom	R. C. H. UHR.
Tiaro	JOHN McMULLAN.
Townsville	FITZROY W. H. SOMERSET succeeded by WILLIAM H. DEAN.
Warrego	JOHN MCK. DUNNE.*

* Dead. Date not known.